The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,906.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 530 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. M. Furner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 11th April, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will after 6th April next, despatch a Steamer every 14 days, to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

Up.	May		Down.	May	June
Leave Bombay	4 & 18		Leave Bussorah	23	6
„ Kurrachee	8	22	„ Fao	[illegible]	[illegible]
„ Guadur	9	23	„ Bushire	25	9
„ Muscat	12	26	„ Linga	28	11
„ B. Abbas	14	28	„ B. Abbas	30	[illegible]
„ Linga	15	29		June	
	June		„ Muscat	1	15
„ Bushire	18	1	„ Guadur	3	17
„ Fao	19	2	„ Kurrachee	6	20
Arrive Bussorah	20	3	Arrive Bombay	9	23

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 4th May, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Mangalore	17	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Cannanore	18	„ Coconada	19
„ Calicut	18	„ Madras	23
„ Cochin	19	„ Pondicherry	
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	24
„ Colombo	20	„ Galle	
„ Galle		„ Colombo	27
„ Negapatam	24	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Pondicherry		„ Cochin	29
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	30
„ Coconada	29	„ Cannanore	1
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Mangalore	1
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Dickenson, will sail for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 15th May, at noon, calling at Vingorla if inducement offers.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "EMEU," (1,538 Tons and 300 H P) Captain G. N. Hector, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY the 29th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S.N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th April 1868.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co's S. S. "COLUMBIAN," 2010 tons, 400 H. P Captain Robert Curling, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 5 P. M. on THURSDAY the 30th inst.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to Shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th April 1868

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 Ship "TEMPEST," Captain Houlton, will be despatched about the 15th May.

For light freight apply to

B. P. FIELD, Jr.,
Tudor Co.'s Ice House.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To sail about 15th proximo.)

THE A 1 Clipper Ship "DILBHUR," 1308 tons register, J. Purdy, Commander.

This Vessel has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

Plans of the Cabin accommodation and further particulars may be obtained on application to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Dilbhur*.

Bombay, 14th April 1868.

FOR ENGLAND VIA HAVRE.

(To sail about 10th proximo, under guarantee to make the passage from Bombay to Havre in 90 days.)

MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS & SON'S magnificent teak-built Ship "THE TWEED," A 1 15 years, 1,745 tons, W. Stuart, Commander, has very superior and unequalled accommodation for First Class Passengers, for whom, on arrival at Havre, a First Class Passage will be provided by first Steamer to Southampton.

Particulars as regards Passage may be obtained of Captain Stuart on board "*The Tweed*," or from

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents of *The Tweed*

Bombay, 28th April 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Ship "SARAH," Soord, Master, from Moulmein, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners of Ship *Sarah*.

Bombay, 28th April.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per "CITY OF VIENNA," arrived from Clyde, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo at once, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain MacDonald will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.,
Agents Ship *City of Vienna*.

Bombay, 28th April 1868.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Goods, per "HARTFELL," Courtnay, Master, from Liverpool are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Courtnay will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Courtnay.

Bombay, 2nd April 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "PRINCE ALFRED," Captain Thirkell, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Thirkell will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to the Office of the undersigned for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Thirkell, Ship *Prince Alfred*.

Bombay, 22th April 1868.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS, just to hand a fresh consignment of solid Mahogany SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOS, with recent improvements.

These Pianos are without doubt the best for India ever manufactured, they give universal satisfaction.

Illustrated and descriptive Circular sent free by post on application.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. PESTONJEE SORABJEE and Co., Merchants and General Dealers, Sudder Bazaar, Mulkuttoo, ABYSSINIA.

TINCTURES, ESSENCES, LINIMENTS, &c., can now be obtained at our Fort and Byculla Houses at English prices. To Surgeons, and Owners of Dispensaries, this is a matter of interest, which, when found, they would do well to "make a note of."

ROGERS & Co.

BOTTLES, Stoppered and Plain, of all sizes, suitable for Stock or Dispensing purposes, at little more than Invoice Cost.

ROGERS & Co.

SULPHURIC ETHER for Ice Machines, cheaper than it can be obtained elsewhere in this Presidency.

ROGERS & Co.

SMELLING BOTTLES.—A choice assortment, with Gold and Silver Mountings, at greatly reduced prices.

ROGERS & Co.

MICROSCOPES.—Only a few of these Instruments on hand, very powerful and astonishingly cheap.

ROGERS & Co.

AN AIR PUMP, complete, in good working order, will be sold a bargain.

22, Rampart Row, Bombay. ROGERS & Co.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSERE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED TENDERS for the supply for one year of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay Post Office, will be received by the undersigned on the 1st MAY 1868 at 12 o'clock noon.

2nd.—Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

3rd.—No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4th.—Samples of the Articles to be supplied, and Forms of Tender can be seen, and further particulars known by personal application at this Office, between the hours of 11 A. M and 4 P. M. daily.

By order of the Post Master General,
C. A. STUART, Post Master.

Bombay, General Post Office, 15th April 1868.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following PROPERTIES will be submitted for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION in May next, unless previously disposed of privately:—

1. MALABAR HILL PROPERTY—measuring about 1,64,662 square yards, has been laid out in 17 building sites, in 7 of which there are large well-built Dwelling-houses with Stabling, &c. Will be sold as a whole or in separate lots.

2. CHOWPATTY PROPERTY—measuring about 7,419 square yards, which belonged formerly to Mr. DADABHOY BYRAMJEE, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay as No. ——

3. GIRGAUM PROPERTY—measuring about 18,258 square yards, at present used as the Company's Store-yard. There are a substantial Dwelling-house and several large Godowns in this property.

4. COLABA PROPERTY—measuring about 5,364 square yards, together with the large Dwelling-house &c., thereon, at present occupied by Mr. CURSETJEE FURDONJEE.

Offers for the above Properties will be received by the undersigned, from whom all necessary information can be had on application.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators
JAMES RANKIN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 16th March 1868.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ORIENTAL EXCHANGE AND TIFFIN ROOMS.

BELOW LINDLEY AND WARREN'S STUDIO, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

REFRESHMENTS of every description of the best quality always ready.

Ale, Wines, Spirits, &c., of superior quality only, and invariably served with Ice.

Separate sitting rooms with clean and careful attendance.

Bread and Cheese.	Tea and Coffee.
Cold Ham and Mutton.	Sandwiches.
Fresh Oysters.	Sausages.
Ice Creams.	Cold Drinks.
Sardines.	Cakes, &c. &c.

LUNCH FROM 1 TILL 3 P. M. DAILY.

To the Ladies and Gentlemen visiting the Fort and to the Commanders and Officers of vessels in harbour, the "Oriental" will be found the best and the most convenient of any other place for obtaining wholesome refreshments and drinks at all times and at a moment's notice.

TERMS POSITIVELY CASH.

OPEN DAILY FROM 7 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, Apollo Street. (Established under the auspices of Government and the Ice Committee, with the view of ensuring continuous supplies of AMERICAN ICE at cheap and uniform rates.)

This Ice House already enjoys a very extensive patronage among the Ice-consumers in Bombay, and its vicinity, as well as at the out-stations, who evidently see their own interest in supporting an undertaking that ensures them continuous supplies of this very necessary article at a cheap and uniform price, in lieu of uncertain supplies and fluctuating prices.

Terms of Agreement with the Ice Committee.—The terms of agreement with the Ice Committee that are favourable to the Ice-consumers, are,—

1st.—"That the lessees bind themselves in the most stringent manner to keep up a constant supply of American Ice.

2nd.—"That the selling price shall never in any event exceed an anna per pound."

Out-Station Orders.—Orders from out-stations particularly attended to, whether received by Mail or Telegraph, and Ice will be despatched up-country or down the coast in locked boxes (especially made for the purpose) if required.

Credit Accounts.—Pass Books are issued, and Monthly Credit Accounts opened, for the convenience of constituents, as well as to ensure their receiving the quantity of Ice ordered, which is by no means certain (in very many cases) when native servants, peons, &c., are sent with Cash in hand.

Shipping in the Harbour.—Particular attention is paid to the prompt execution of orders for the Shipping in Harbour. Pass Books are issued, and Monthly Accounts opened with Commanders of Steamers as well as Shipmasters generally.

Hours of Delivery.—From 6 A.M. until 6 P.M. during the week, and from 6 until 10 A.M. Sundays. *In cases of illness, at any hour, day or night.*

Form of Address.—All communications should be addressed to "The Managers, Government Ice House," No. 2, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WINDING UP.

25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have still on hand a considerable portion of their STOCK, which they are now SELLING OFF, for CASH only, at prices which they venture to think will please all who may favour them with orders.

Their Stock is of too varied a nature to detail fully, but the following list will give a slight idea of what it consists:—

AIR-TIGHT TIN BOXES; TRAVELLING BATHS WITH COVER, LOCK AND KEY; TAPER, HIP, AND SPONGING BATHS; TOILET CANS AND PAILS; MEDICINE CHESTS; SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS; ELECTRIC MACHINES; SPECTACLES; EYE GLASSES; FLOWER VASES; TOILET REQUISITES; METAL SOAP BOXES; FLESH GLOVES; HAIR BRUSHES AND COMBS; TOOTH BRUSHES; REQUISITES FOR THE SICK CHAMBER AND NURSERY; SELTZOGENES FOR MAKING SODA WATER; HYDROLETERS; THERMOMETERS; MEERSCHAUM, BRIAR, AND CLAY PIPES, CHERRY STEMS, CIGARETTE PAPER, MACDOUGAL'S POWDER, CONDY'S FLUID, MURRAY'S SPECIFIC, GOA POWDER, an infallable cure for Ringworm, GRANULAR CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, CHELTENHAM SALTS, COD LIVER OIL, DR. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA, HOCKINS' SEIDLITZ, BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, MACASSAR OIL, ODONTO, FEEDING BOTTLES, NURSERY LAMPS, ROBBS' BISCUITS, &c.

An excellent assortment of CRICKET BATS and BALLS, Gun Metal and Steel QUOITS

They are also prepared to fill MEDICINE CHESTS of any size on most moderate terms.

R. & Co would particularly beg to call the attention of Messes, Importers of Wine, and Manufacturers of Ærated Waters to their immense stock of CORKS, suitable for bottles of every size.

They would also invite the notice of WHOLESALE BUYERS to the following STORES, which they will supply at special quotations according to quantity:—STOPPERED AND COMMON BOTTLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EITHER FOR ICE MACHINES, WASHING SODA, BRIDGE'S SARSAPARILTA, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, HOCKINS' SEIDLITZ, PERFUMES BY VIOLET AND LUBIN, BAR AND FANCY SOAPS in great variety.

A small cosignment of LIGHT BREAKFAST CLARET, which requires no recommendation beyond the Vintner's name, J. J. Bordes.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts, bottled here, Rs. 4-8 per dozen nett. Discount on large orders.

A BANKER'S SAFE, measuring 6ft. by 4½ft. by 2½, well worthy the attention of Merchants.

A PALANQUIN SHIGRAM in good order.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance.

P.S.—Messrs. R & Co. take this opportunity of thanking those of their Constituents who have so kindly answered their call for the payment of outstandings, and trust that those who may still be in arrears will be good enough to say what they owe to the Firm as early as possible

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on MONDAY next, the 4th proximo, for the conveyance of from one thousand to twelve hundred tons of COAL hence to Kurrachee by squarerigged Vessels.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

F. FLETCHER & Co.,

ESTATE, HOUSE, AND GENERAL AGENTS. OOTACAMUND,

UNDERTAKE the Agency of Estates negociate the Purchase or Sale of Hill or Waynaad produce, Valuations of Estates or Crops made, and all business connected with Estates conducted. Also, Agents for House Property situate on the Hills, and General Agents for the Recovery of Outstanding Debts, for sending Weekly or other Supplies to Estates, and for the Collection of Rents, &c., &c., &c.

Ootacamund, 15th April 1868.

ARCHITECTURE

AT

BROACH, CAMBAY, DHOLKA, and OTHER OLD CITIES OF GOOZERAT,

Photographed by LINDLEY and WARREN, with Historical and Architectural Notes,

BY

T. C. HOPE, Esq., C.S.,

Editor of Views in Delhi, Agra, and Rajpootana and Architecture at Ahmedabad, Beejapoor, &c. &c.

N.B.—This Album is now in course of preparation, and a specimen Album of the Photographs can be always inspected at LINDLEY and WARREN'S, where Subscribers' names will be registered.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1809.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, AND STATIONERS.

HARRILD and SONS, Engineers, Patentees, and Manufacturers of Printing Machines, Presses, Newspaper Wetting, Folding, and Addressing Machines, Cutting, Ruling, Paging, and Perforating Machines, Printing and Binding Materials.

Printers' and Binders' General Furnishers and Valuers. "Fleet" Works, Farringdon St., London, E. C.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

Machinery, Presses, Type and Materials of our manufacture may be seen in operation, and references obtained, at the Office of this Paper, *Bombay Gazette*.

THOMSON & Co.,

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,

22, APOLLO STREET.

(Opposite the Secretariate.)

MR. G. B. THOMSON (for the last four years Manager of the Byculla Establishment of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,) begs to inform his friends, and the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has opened an establishment as above, and trusts by personal care and attention to business, moderation in charges, and the superior quality of all articles supplied to merit a share of Public Patronage. Physicians and Surgeons prescriptions entrusted to our care will be dispensed under our immediate superintendence with the best, and purest of Medicines.

Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.

Select preparations of all sorts.

Medicine Chests, Dietetic preparations of all kinds for Children and Invalids regularly received Overland to ensure their freshness.

Perfumery, Soaps and Cosmetiques from the best French and English Manufacturers.

Orders from Outstations carefully attended to and forwarded with despatch. As Messrs. T. & Co. live on the premises they will personally attend to all Medicines urgently required during the night.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 1 Nesbit Lane, on THURSDAY the 7th May next at 12 noon.

To receive the Report of the Directors and to pass the Accounts.

Immediately after which a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the same place to pass the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION;—

"That the Directors be authorised and empowered to re-issue at par Shares which have been forfeited for the benefit of the Company, and that the allottees of such Shares shall in consideration of taking up such Shares at par be entitled to receive a preference *dividend* at the rate of 12 per cent per annum (secured by the lease of the Company's Presses), such dividend to be paid for such period as may be then and there decided—such preference Shares to have the right of participating in the profits of the Company rateably with the other Shareholders after payment of the said 12 per cent per annum.

By order,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, East India Press Company.

1 Nesbit Lane, 22nd April 1868.

ON VIEW AND SALE.—Now Received—Spencer's Patent MAGNETIC PURIFYING FILTER.

This invention, by the discoverer of Electro-metallurgy, is the only one known to science which really *purifies* water. Other modes of filtration do not purify, but merely strain water mechanically. "With the Magnetic Filter, miasmetic, or unwholesome water is impossible." In awarding the Medal for this Invention, the Jurors of the International Exhibition, terminate their report on it to Her Majesty's Commissioners as follows:—

"This Filter, as exhibited by Mr Spencer, is certainly a very powerful agent of purification, and, it may be added also, is the only discovery made in this century of a new substance of really great importance for the Filtration of Water; it is also one of the most important discoveries tending to elucidate the principles of Filtration or Purification, as distinct from mere straining." (Report, page 3.)

Singular as it may appear, this new purifying material never requires renewal, but constantly yields bright colourless water, free from organic or gaseous impurity:—

The following sizes are available:

No. 1	Rs. 20
No. 2	„ 28
No. 3	„ 38

This Filter especially recommends itself to Native Families with whom Water is the exclusive drink.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th May next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held this day.

1st.—That the Apollo Bonded Warehouse Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily.

2nd.—That the Hon'ble Alexander Brown and H. Maxwell, Esquire, be appointed Liquidators of the said Company, and that their remuneration be 2½ per cent. on the Assets collected, and that the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to sell and make over the Buildings and Machinery belonging to the Company, and land upon which they stand, to Government, for the sum of Rupees 5,91,950.

3rd.—That the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to compromise all Calls and Liabilities capable of resulting in Debts, and all Claims whether present or future subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company and Contributory or alleged Contributory or other Debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the Assets of the Company or the winding up of the Company generally, upon such terms as may be agreed upon, with power for the Liquidators to take any security for the discharge of such Debts or Liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such Calls, Debts, or Liabilities.

The transfer books will be closed from 4th to 18th May inclusive.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th April 1868.

TRAVELLING CLOCKS.—A very complete assortment of the above just received.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

JET ORNAMENTS.—A well selected and varied collection of Jet and Tortoise Shell Ornaments just unpacked.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

STEREOSCOPICAL VIEWS.—Views of the Paris Exhibition, black, coloured and transparent. Marines, changing and animated groups. Views for Albums.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

JEWELLERY.—A new and beautiful assortment of English, French and German Jewellery.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

WATCHES.—Gold and Silver Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen, simple and complicated, warranted and expressly adapted for the Indian climate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES of all descriptions, playing English, Irish and Scotch Tunes.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., beg to notify that they have received their fresh Stock of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks. Also a great variety of fancy and useful articles from France and Germany suitable for presents, &c. &c.,

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

BOMBAY AND LOCLE SWITZERLAND

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS AND OPTICIANS.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibition of London, Paris, New-York, Berne (Switzerland) and Oporto (Pugal.)

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 15th April, KATEVILLE, 117 Malabar Hill. Apply to

1 Forbes Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED, for service in the Government Steam Factory, Dockyard, ENGINEERS and FITTERS. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, to be made to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY HOUSEHOLDER IN BOMBAY.—Samples of MOULE'S EARTH CLOSETS have been landed, and Gentlemen are solicited to call at our Offices, in Dean Lane, any week day between 4 and 5 P.M. to inspect them. No Bungalow can be properly furnished without an Earth Closet. Orders will be registered for them by

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOW OPENED—THE TEMPERANCE COFFEE AND DINING ROOMS, Bell Lane, Fort, by the Proprietress I. BRYSON.

A private Room for Ladies.
A private entrance with Female Attendance.
Private Board and Residence.
Charges exceedingly moderate to suit the times.
Soups always ready.

LUIS BELL, Tailor, most respectfully informs the Local and Mofussil Public that he can sell the following Articles at the prices shown, which are cheaper than any other Tailoring Establishment in Bombay:—

BROAD CLOTH.

Tail Coat	Rs. 40	Double Breast Coat	Rs. 23
Frock Coat	„ 45	Trousers	„ 22
Morning Coat	„ 35	Waistcoat	„ 10

CASHMERE.

Trouser	„ 16
Waist-coat	„ 6
Superfine light black Merino Single Breast Sack Coat	„ 16

No. 2, Meadow Street, opposite the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

THE COMMERCIAL, FINANCE, AND STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION, LIMITED, (Under Liquidation.)—NOTICE is hereby given that Shareholders claiming to participate in the Assets of the Commercial, Finance, and Stock Exchange Corporation (Limited) are hereby informed that the time for presenting Letters of Allotments of Shares and Receipts for Calls paid, for examination, at the Office of Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND and PEILE, Solicitors, is extended up to the 15th May next, and all Shareholders who neglect to attend to this Notice will be finally excluded from participation of any Dividend on the Shares in such Company.

G. S. CLAY, } Liquidators of the
CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE, } Commercial, Finance, and Stock Exchange Corp. (Limited.)

Bombay, 21st April 1868.

KID GLOVES, "JUST LANDED."

LADIES' Best French Kid Gloves with two buttons in Straw and Grey.

LADIES' Best French White Kid Gloves with black backs.

LADIES' White Kid Gloves. "Make Jouvins."

GENTLEMEN'S Gloves in White, Straw, Grey, Light, and Dark Drabs.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Scarf Ring.
½ „ Linen Collars.	1 Walking Stick.
½ „ Under-Vests.	1 Umbrella.
½ „ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1 Binocular Glass.
	1 Rug with Strap.
1 „ Fine Colored do.	1 Dressing Bag.
1 „ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Colored do. do.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 (one) Overland Suit.	1 Opera Hat.
2 (two) Sleeping Suits.	1 Travelling Hat.
2 (two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1 Courier Bag.
6 (six) Scarfs and Ties.	1 Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

STAFF CORPS BINOCULAR, (similar in form to the Emperor's Binocular.) This admirable Binocular has Three Transposing Sights, "FIELD," "MARINE," and "THEATRE." It will be found on trial to be one of the most perfect Binoculars yet produced. Cash—Rs. 84.

Also an assortment of various Presentation Binoculars of elegant form, and of the best Optical quality.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

CARR BROTHERS

TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS, HABIT MAKERS,

SOLA HAT MANUFACTURERS,

17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Have a stock of every description of material, selected by their London firm, with an intention to surpass in quality and design that of any other house in India.

COATINGS.

Comprising Diagonal Stripes, Check and Fancy Silk mixed in all the newest patterns, and of unexceptionable quality not to be surpassed in England.

Paramattas, Alpaccas, Camlets, Flannels, &c. &c.

TROUSERINGS.

Our stock exceeds 20,000 yards, and is well worthy of an inspection. It comprises every description of Factures Color, and design; and our Trousers being cut and made under the strict superintendence of a thoroughly competent man, Gentlemen may rely upon superior fit and workmanship.

DRILLS.

Without exception, the largest assortment in India, in white and all colours, plain and fancy, and warranted to be of pure Linen.

American and Kakee Drills.

WAISTCOATINGS.

Marsalla, Diamond Quilting, White Commodore, Duck Imperial Drills, and a large variety of fancy Waistcoatings.

Messrs. CARR BROTHERS

Beg to annex a List of Goods just received per ex *Baroda*.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

In all the newest shape and latest fashions.
BEST QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
EX QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
LOW CROWNED BLACK SILK HATS.
BEST QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
EX QUALITY DRAD SHELL HATS.
LOW CROWNED DRAB SHELL HATS.
DRAB AND BLACK FANCY FELT HATS in all the latest styles.

THE CLANSMAN BONNET.
THE GLENGARY Do.
THE BALMORAL Do.

SILK SCARFS.

Fancy Gauze Windsor.	The Washing Silk Scarf.
„ Coloured Eglinton.	Check Twill Scarf.
„ Glace Eglinton.	Plain Colored Zephyr.
„ Scotch Cambric Eglinton.	Tartan Scarfs.
	Striped Ottawan; and
The Fancy Windsor.	Black and White and Fancy Dress Ties.
Ring Scarf.	

SHIRT FRONTS.

Some very elegant Embroidered, Worked, and Frilled Fronts for Dress Shirts, ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 18 each.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

Saxony Flannel Shirts.
Silk and Wool Shirts.
Amgola Shirts.
Tweed Shirts.
All Wool Shirts.
London made Shirts.
India Gauze under Shirts.

COLLARS.

The Oxford.	The Challenge.
„ Improved Carlton.	„ Daisy.
„ Opera.	„ Hyde Park.
„ Grosvenor.	„ Olympic.
„ Cavalier.	„ Colonial; and
„ Persigny.	„ Continental.

GLOVES GLOVES!!!

Florence White Kid.
Piquet Drabs and Slates.
Drab Buckskin Tilbury.
White do. do.

PRINTED CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS

From Rs. 14 to Rs. 30 per dozen.

WHITE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

Rs. 10 to Rs. 14 per dozen.

IVORY COLLAR STUDS, LINKS, AND FANCY SOLITAIRE VEST BUTTONS.

GUOYAT'S PATENT BRACES.

SCARFS,

Just Received.

Largest Assortment in Bombay.

50 dozen Silk Scarfs at Rs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 each to select from.

Inverness Capes and Flannel Sleeping or Travelling Suits, ready made, always on hand.

Terms Strictly Cash.

CARR BROTHERS,
No. 17, CHURCH STREET, BOMBAY,
46, EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON,
and 8, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—NOTICE TO DEFAULTING CONTRIBUTORIES.—NOTICE is hereby given that on all CALLS not paid on or before the 22nd instant, INTEREST will be charged at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from due date, and legal proceedings will be commenced against all defaulters without further or other Notice.

G. F. RIMINGTON,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED) —BOMBAY AGENCY.—The following are the Bank's drawing rates for the Out-going Mail:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2/		per Rupee.
„	4	do.	1/11 7/8	do.
„	3	do.	1/11 13/16	do.
„	2	do.	1/11 3/4	do.
„	1	do.	1/11 11/16	do.
„	Demand		1/11 5/8	do.
On Scotland } „ Ireland }			1/11 9/16	do.

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

NOW IN THE PRESS.

To be Ready Shortly,

GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.

A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.

BY

CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,
Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co

DYE! DYE!! DYE!!!:—ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.—A sixpenny bottle of Magenta, Violet, &c., will dye 20 yards of Ribbon in 10 minutes. Ask for Judson's Simple Dyes.

Magenta.	Green	Canary	Purple.
Mauve.	Orange.	Cerise.	Blue.
Violet.	Crimson.	Black.	Pink.
Scarlet.	Brown.		

Price Sixpence per bottle.

These Dyes will be found useful for Dyeing articles of Woollen or Silk manufacture; also Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper; for tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of Chemists in the United Kingdom and Colonies. Wholesale of Patent Medicine Vendors.

BOMBAY NATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES TWO HUNDRED (Rs. 200) per SHARE, for the year ended 31st October 1867, will be paid to the Shareholders on and after the 5th proximo, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6 Bombay Green, Fort, and that Rupees 10,000 has been set aside for distribution amongst the Contributors to the Office.

Shareholders desirous of comparing notes in respect to business contributed by them will be good enough to call at this Office for that purpose up to the 3rd May 1868, after which date they will not be permitted to do so.

By order of the Board of Directors,
VIEGAS & Co., Secretaries.

B. N. I. Co.'s Office, 27th April 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shortly expected per *Prince Alfred* three hand FIRE ENGINES, by Shand, Mason, and Co.

Daily expected per *Dilbhur* a small quantity of GALVANISED STRAND WIRE for Fencing.

Now in stock—GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON; SHEET ZINC; BAR and PLATE; ANGLE and T. IRON; CAST, SHEER, and BLISTER STEEL; CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON, and LEAD PIPES; STEAM ENGINES; STEAM and HAND CRANES and WINCHES; LEATHER BELTING; ENGINEERS', CONTRACTORS', and JOINERS' TOOLS; CAST IRON GATES, VERANDAHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, Saddlery Establishment, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg to inform our Friends and the Public in general that circumstances over which we had no control have occurred, causing us to continue the same.

P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support which they have received for the last twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of SADDLERY, &c., which is now open for inspection.

22nd April 1868.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

Established in 1850.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Fashionable Millinery, kept up by supplies received Overland.

Ladies' own Materials made up.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS EXECUTED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND PUNCTUALITY

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to, which must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

RIMMEL'S IHLANGIHLANG, or the Flower of Flowers, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Tea Flowers, Coffee Flowers, and other delicious perfumes.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, superior to any Eau de Cologne for all Toilet and Sanitory purposes.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER of unequalled quality.

RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, WINDSOR, HONEY, and other Toilet Soaps highly beneficial to the skin.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair.

RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER CRACKERS, SCENT WATCHES, and other amusing devices for Balls and Parties.

RIMMEL'S DINNER-TABLE FOUNTAIN, to replace the Rose Water Salver. Price, Silver-plated £1 10s.

Sold by all Perfumery Dealers in the world.

RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; 128, Regent Street, London; and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

BEAUTY! VARIETY! LUSTRE!

JUDSON'S CELEBRATED

DYE POWDERS AND CRYSTALS

are soluble in hot water, and do not spot.

Victoria, Rose, Magenta, and Violet 1s. 6d. per oz. bottle

Roseine.	Purple.	Blue.	Crimson.	Red.
Magenta.	Violet.	Green.	Canary.	Orange.
Fuchsine.	Mauve.	Brown.	Scarlet.	Phosphines

The wonderous beauty of these Chemical dyes is calculated to produce a revolution in the tinctorial art—for the dyeing of wool, silk, cotton, feathers, &c., they are invaluable. The attention of professional dyers is particularly requested. Bottles 1 oz. and 1 lb. each with full directions for use.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or wholesale of the proprietors.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19A, Coleman Street, London.

N.B.—Liberal terms to dealers. A complete list of 100 New dyes on application.

PURE AERATED WATERS.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) invite the attention of the public to the superior quality and purity of their SUPER CARBONATED WATERS.

After attentive examination of the various methods of water filtration, and of all publications of authority upon the subject, they have finally adopted (as by far the most efficient purifiers), and for a considerable time past, used the PATENT MOULDED CARBON FILTERS, respecting which they have the pleasure to append an extract from the report of Dr. Hassall:—

"From the foregoing experiments it appears that these Filters of compressed charcoal possess the power of removing sulphuretted hydrogen, and other offensive and deleterious gases from impure water; that they are also capable of abstracting to a greater or less extent a variety of *soluble organic and inorganic substances held dissolved in water*; lastly, their mechanical action is very efficient.

"The Patent Carbon Filters, therefore, possess important chemical and mechanical properties. Altogether I regard them as 'the most valuable and efficient Filters as yet constructed.'

"(Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M. D.,
"Author of Food and its Adulteration, the Water Supply of the Metropolis, &c. &c."

TREACHER and Co. are thus enabled to offer these Artificial Waters in a state of perfection hitherto unattainable.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
AERATED BRIGHTON SELTZER WATER as prepared at the Royal Spa.	1	8	2	0
AERATED TONIC, OR QUININE WATER, a refreshing draught, peculiarly adapted to this climate, an agreeable bitter, gives tone to the stomach, and is especially useful in sea-sickness.	1	8	2	0
AERATED LITHIA WATER, uniformly contains two or five grains of pure Carbonate of Lithia in each bottle. Made *to order* to ensure perfect freshness	3	0	3	8
AERATED POTASH AND SODA WATERS, guaranteed to contain seven and a half grains of either Salt	0	14	1	0
AERATED GINGERADE AND LEMONADE	1	2	1	4

FRUIT SYRUPS.

Two table spoonfuls of any of these Syrups with a bottle of Soda, Potash, or Seltzer Water added, forms a most palatable and wholesome drink:—

Strawberry	Syrup	Assorted per doz. Rs. 15.	1 4 to 1 8
Black Currant	do.		
Pine Apple	do.		
Ginger	do.		
Raspberry	do.		
Red Currant	do.		
Lemon	do.		
Raspberry Vinegar, &c.			

N. B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked and the bottles laid on their sides, *to ensure the liquid to the Corks*, with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liable to leakage and deterioration.

NOTICES.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Livery Stables Calbadevee Road, opposite the Nuthon Hibram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a hair.—Carges moderate. Terms cash in advance.

ROSSELET & Co

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Accounts of the Company made up to the 14th instant, appointing Directors, and declaring a Dividend.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th April 1868.

THE GRAND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned are now prepared to receive private offers for the purchase of the Assets of the above Company. The offers will be received only up to the 15th proximo. Further particulars can be obtained at the Office of the Company, No. 8 Church Lane, Fort.

ROBERT WALLACE, }
WILLIAM GILBERT, } Liquidators.
PESTONJEE DADABHOY WADIA, }

Bombay, 22rd April 1868.

SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity or the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed of ameliorated by taking

WATTS'S ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas.

During the last 80 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in bottles at 4s, 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Manufacturing Agents Cox, Gould & Co., Chemists, London.

Agents in Calcutta—R. Scott, Thomson & Co.; Bombay—Treacher & Co.; Madras—Barrie & Co.; The Punjaub Trading Co. Limited Umballa, Meean Meer, Lucknow and Simla.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE,

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON and BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES, of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

⁂ Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

THOMAS BEAR'S

CELEBRATED

VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE TOBACCO,

TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.

Sweet as the Rose.

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his Manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco,	Havana Tobacco.
„ Bird's-eye „	Persian „
„ Cut Cavendish.	Latakiah „
„ Returns Tobacco.	Oronoko „
York River „	Imperial „
Carolina Rose.	Smoking Mixture.
Golden Gem.	Jewel of Ophir

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish, Honey dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheroots Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

Sold by all Strorekeepers and Dealers throughout the world

Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the Estate of BHARMUL PARBUT, NURPALL POONJEE, THACKERSEY DEWJEE, and KOORPAL KHIMJEE, Insolvents, formerly carrying on trade under the name and firm of BHARMAL PARBUT and COMPANY.

UPON hearing Mr. Langley, on behalf of the Trustees of the abovenamed Estate, I do order that all Creditors of the said BHARMUL PARBUT and COMPANY do, on or before the Sixth of June next, send in their names and addresses, with the particulars of their Debts and Claims, to Mr. F. SEQUEIRA, the Manager of the Trustees, at his Office in No. 4 Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution of Assets of the said Estate which may hereafter be made previously to their proving their said Claims; and I direct that this Order be advertised twelve times in the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette*, and *Jami-Jamshed* and *Bombay Summachar*, and twice in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.—Dated this 3rd day of April 1868.

M. R. WESTROPP.

RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY,
Solicitors for the Trustees.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, on THURSDAY the 30th instant at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Report and Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1867.

2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.

3rd.—To declare a Dividend.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st to 30th INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th April 1868.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, on THURSDAY the 30th instant, at 4½ o'clock P.M., when the following Resolutions will be proposed:—

1st.—That the Directors be at liberty to set apart, whenever they shall think fit, either out of Capital or Profits or partly out of Capital and partly out of Profits, and either in one amount at one time or in several amounts at different times, such a sum as will enable them to purchase 4 per cent. or 5 per cent. Government Paper of such value that the annual interest thereof will be sufficient to pay the annual rents, amounting to Rupees 7,800, of the land on which the Company's Mill stands, viz., Rupees 5,100 the rent of the land called Randal Lodge, belonging to Mr. Muncherjee Framjee Cama, and Rupees 2,700, the rent of the land called Seton Lodge, belonging to Mr. Dinshawjee Manockjee, and that such Government Paper be purchased in the names of two or more Trustees to be appointed by the Shareholders at their Meeting, which Trustees are to hold the said Government Paper and to pay the interest thereof to the Directors for the time being, who are thereout to discharge the annual rents abovementioned until such time or times as the respective Lessors and the Directors shall have mutually agreed for the sale and purchase of the said premises called Randal Lodge and Seton Lodge respectively, when the said Trustees upon the request of the Directors are to endorse to the latter the whole or so much of the said Government Paper as the Directors shall require them to endorse, and that such Government Paper when endorsed is to be realized by the Directors and the proceeds thereof are to be applied by them in paying for the land, the subject of the purchase, but the said Trustees shall not be bound to see to the application of the said Government Paper or of the proceeds or interest thereof, nor shall the Directors be responsible for the acts or defaults of the Trustees.

2. In the event of the forgoing advertisement being carried, then to appoint two or more Trustees for the purpose thereinmentioned.

3. To consider and decide on the mode in which the account in the Company's Books, headed "Bonus on Purchase of Concern" and the sum standing to the debit of that account are to be dealt with.

4. That when and so soon as the Directors shall in their absolute discretion think fit so to do, they do take the necessary steps for winding up the present Company and transferring the business Property and Assets thereof to another Company to be formed for the like purpose as the present Company but with limited liability, in manner contemplated by the 175th Section of the Indian Company's Act 1866 or other law for the time being in force.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th April 1868.

NOTICES.

THE NEW MINIATURE SALT CELLARS.—A choice selection of Miniature Salt Cellars with Spoons, of the newest patterns, in best Silver Plate, particularly adapted for presentation:—

Four Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.

Plain beaded pattern	Rs. 25	0
Engraved and beaded pattern	„ 28	0
Chased and beaded pattern	„ 30	0
Rustic Pattern (4 buckets and shovels)	„ 30	0

Six Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.

Shell Pattern (a shell supported by 3 dolphins)	Rs. 35	0
Engraved and beaded pattern	„ 38	0
Chased and beaded, *larger size*	„ 50	0

N. B.—*The above prices are for Cash with Order.*

SOUNDY, & Co.

Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.—The EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR is justly esteemed the most perfect Binocular that has been produced. Each Sight-glass consists of Three Lenses, and each Object-glass of Three Lenses also, consequently there are Twelve Lenses contained in each Binocular, and by which the greatest possible power and the largest field of vision are obtained. The Emperor's Binocular is also admirably adapted for use at Night.

The Casing is of Metal, firmly covered with specially prepared Leather. The Focus-glasses are regulated by a screw adjustment and moveable shades protect the Object-glasses from glare, rain, &c. Each Binocular is fitted in a strong Patent Leather Case, with Shoulder Strap and Buckle complete, the whole being contained within a very small space. Price—Eighty Rupees.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY, containing about 114,000 words, and about 3,000 Illustrations. Handsomely Bound with Russia back and corners, in Two quarto Volumes. Rs. 42, or say Four Guineas.

It is impossible to over-rate the utility and importance of this unequalled work.

OBSOLETE WORDS have been carefully preserved for the illustration of our earlier writer.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC WORDS have been largely augmented, and their meanings revised by professional persons in the several departments to which the words have reference.

DEFINITION OF WORDS has been amplified on logical principles.

PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS has been thoroughly revised according to the usage of our best Scholars, and the practice of our most eminent and cultivated Orators and Speakers.

ETYMOLOGY has been improved by the corrections of the most recent philological investigations.

QUOTATIONS are employed to show the various shades of meaning of words as modified by context.

SYNONYMS are given in their most extended form.

ILLUSTRATIONS, about 3,000 in number, are given where it is feared that verbal description would fail to convey a clear impression.

SOUNDY & Co.,
Wholesale Importers.

Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay.

THE PATENT CONTINUOUS ASCENDING SYPHON, PURE CHARCOAL FILTER.

The most perfect Purifier of Water ever invented.

To explain the principles on which the Continuous Ascending Syphon Filter is constructed, it is necessary in the first place to remark, that in filtering water, the impurities must remain in the crevices and pores of the filtering material, and that ultimately these will be filled up, and the whole become clogged, so as not to allow the water to pass. In order to lessen this inconvenience as much as possible, it is necessary to prevent such foreign matters from entering, as can be got rid of otherwise; and, secondly, to afford the greatest facility for removing impurities which may be intercepted within the filter. These two points are most essential in the construction of a filter; so much so, indeed, that much of its real value depends upon them The choice of material is by no means a matter of indifference, but to believe that it is the only needful consideration, as is so frequently represented, is a decided mistake.

The first of these essentials has been obtained in the continuous filter by means of a system of ascending currents, by which the suspended impurities are separately precipitated outside the filter, whilst those only which are held in solution actually pass into the filtering material, the water being purified from these in the act of ascension. The second essential is attained by an arrangement for permitting the filtering material to be easily removed, and after cleansing to be as easily replaced.

The Cistern Filter, fitted in 7 gallon Brown Stone Jar. Rs. 30.

Price complete with Fittings, without Jar, packed in a Hamper. Rs. 25.

Extract from the *Times*, 19th August, 1865:—"Cholera is induced by foul water, and may be entirely avoided by taking care to drink none but the purest water."

These Filters yield about half-a-gallon of Water per minute.

Pocket Filters, same principle. Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 5.

Illustrated Catalogues, showing the principle of these Filters, can be had free on application.

SOUNDY & Co.,
Wholesale Importers.

Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON SEED.—A quantity of fresh Seed, just received Overland, FOR SALE at cost price by the undersigned.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
Hon. Agents, Cotton Supply Association.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT of ARNICA a specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lombago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c.

It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonory Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable.

In bottles, quarter-pints, half-pints, and pints.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.—Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catharral Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c. &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.—No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver.

They require no change of Diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Agents in Bombay.—Treacher & Co.; Rogers & Co. Perozshah Brothers.
Surat.—Essabhoy Hobatboy.
Poona.—Rogers & Co.; Treacher & Co.
Kurrachee.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.) Walter Meiklejohn.
Kotree.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.)
Calcutta.—Bathgate & Co., Old Court House Street.
Darjeeling.—Doyle & Co.
Madras.—Oakes & Co., Exchange Hall.
Colombo.—O'Halloran Brothers, Apothecaries' Hall; Maitland & Co., Medical Hall.
Kandy.—Trowell & Co., Apothecaries' Hall; D'Esterre, Medical Hall.
Point de Galle.—C. J. Piters.
Singapore.—R. Little, the Dispensary.
Hong Kong.—J. Roberts & Co.
Shanghai.—H. Foggs & Co.
Cape of Good Hope—*Grahamstown.*—Campbell & Co.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, (Late Bridge & Co.) At Bridge's Celebrated Sarsaparilla, also Ginger & Camomile Depot.

270, Regent Street, London, W.

SARSAPARILLA.—WILKINSON'S (Late Bridge's) Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, Prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best.—*Medical Review.*

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public. See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark—W in a Diamond.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.—WILKINSON'S Preparations of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it. Sold in one-eight, quarter, and half-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.—For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles by the following Agents:—

Bombay.—Treacher & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Perozshah Brothers.
Surat.—Essabhoy Hobatbhoy.
Poona.—Rogers & Co.; Treacher & Co.
Kurrachee.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co. Walter Meiklejohn.
Kotree.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.)
Calcutta.—Bathgate & Co., Old Court House Street.
Darjeeling.—Doyle & Co.
Madras.—Oakes & Co, Exchange Hall.
Colombo.—O'Halloran Brothers, Apothecaries' Hall Maitland & Co., Medical Hall.
Kandy.—Trowell & Co., Apothecaries' Hall; D'Esterre Medical Hall.
Point de Galle.—C. J. Piters.
Singapore.—R. Little, the Dispensary.
Hong Kong.—J. Roberts & Co.
Shanghai.—H. Foggs & Co.
Cape of Good Hope,—*Grahamstown.*—Campbell & Co.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, (Late Wilkinson) Bridge & Co.

270, Regent Street, London, W.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1,750 pr share
1,045,000	500	500	....	Bank of Bombay..	73 per share
1,000,000	500	375	....	Ditto Ditto New.	5½ p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank.	102 per share
2,000,000	200	200	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank	3 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.. In	185 per share.
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	5 per share.
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	270 p ct pm.
1,000,000	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d Paris..	Nomina
,000,00	300	500	9	Delhi and London...	No quot.
500,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular, London & China Ba.	18½ p. sh.
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank....	63p. ct.
1,000,000	250	125	8 pct.	National Bank of India	123 ex. div.
500,000	250	350	12	Oriental Bank.....	435 p.s
	200	200	....	Royal Bank of India	83 p.s
	010	052	....	Guzerat Bank	65 [nl.

LAND COMPANIES

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	550 per sh.
1,980,000	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	Elphinstone Land Co...	610 to 615 sh.
1,980,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	95 per sh.
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	....	Frere Land Co. ..	145 per sh.
100,000	5,000	4,100	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	68 per sh.
....	2,000	1,300	25 p.s	Port Canning.. ..	340
2,180,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co...	990

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per sh.
1,200,000	400	130	....	Financial Asso. of India and China	69 per sh.

SHIPPING COMPANIES

500,000	5,000	3,500	......	Bombay Ship Co.....	2,100 per
260,000	2,500	2,500	26	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	515 per h.
480,000	5,000	3,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co....	2,375 per share
150,000	4,000	2,500	......	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
150,000	500	500		Viegas Patent Ship & Foundry Co.....	120 per share
	3,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited.......	100 per share

EXCHANGE

On	Terms.	Rat
London Banks..	6 months' sight	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s. 0d.
Do. Credits..	6 Do. do...	2s. 0⅛d. to 2s. 0½d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do...	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta..	At sight	98¼.
Do.	30 days' sight..	98⅛
Do.	60 Do. do.	98.
hina..	60 days' sight...	219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities .. .. .. 6 percent
Mercantile Bills .. .. .. 8 do.
Four percent. Co.'s ,, ,, 1835-36 .. } 92 to 9½
,, ,, ,, 1842-43 ..
,, ,, ,, 1854-55 ..
Five percent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57 .. 108
Five percent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 .. 112½
Five and a half per cent. 112½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan .. .. 111½.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities .. .. .. 7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills .. .. .. 10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	,, 225
Carolus	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
German Crowns	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 223
Bar Silver	,, 108-8
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English..	,, 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 29TH APRIL.

		PER CANDY.
Dhollera	Old	} 215 to 220
Bhownuggur		
Broach		212 to 215
Dharwar Sawginned ..		225 to 228
Oomrawuttee	New	} 240 to 245
Akote		
Broach		252 to 258
Dhollera		} 255 to 258
Bhownuggur		
Veeraval..		215 to 225
Vingorla		238 to 240
Dharwar Sawginned ..		255 to 258

Ready Sales... ... ... 2,875 Candies.
For delivery ... ... 2,600 ,,
Market firm.

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 29.

Western, Vet. Surgeon, 4th Madras Light Cavalry, to rejoin, to Secundrabad.

Walsh, Captain, Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.

GARRISON ORDERS.

Bombay, 29th April, 1868.

The Monthly Muster of Corps in Garrison will take place to-morrow, the 30th instant.

The Muster of Engineers, Store Lascars, Ordnance, Barrack, Gun Carriage, and Fire Engine Departments will be taken at the Muster Tent on the Esplanade by the Brigade Major of the Garrison to-morrow, the 30th instant, at sunrise.

The evening gun will fire at 9 P. M. from 1st proximo until the 30th September 1868.

Light and Country Music are allowed in the Lines of the 15th Regiment N. I., for five nights from to-morrow on account of the Mohurrum.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—29TH APRIL.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London...	£3 10s. 0d.	£2 15s. 0d.
,, Liverpool....	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.	£15s. 0d.
By Overland Route ..	....	£80s. 0d. to £8 10
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius	Rs. 1¼ per bag.	....

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
April 29	Hannah Law	Black..........	Liverpool.
	Granton	Ellery	Liverpool.
	Banner	Lihon.........	Liverpool.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Dupey.........	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Theo & Lulu*, Bolstorff, to Liverpool.
Ship *Glenfalloch*, Shinmer, to Tuticorin.
Ship *Providence*, Cassey, to Calcutta.
Ship *City of Liverpool*, Wilford, to Liverpool.
Ship *Oriflamme*, Dougall, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer *Phlox*, Malabar Coast.
Steamer *Baroda*, to Aden and Suez

POSTAL NOTICES

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon; after packet letters, 1 P. M.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway line as far as Poona 8 A. M.

For Post on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Katiawar, and Kutch 7 A. M.; after Packet Letters 8 A. M.

Registered Letters and Banghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A. M. and from noon 2 to 5 P. M.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom. Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passenger, on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new mean now offered of making announcements known to the public

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, Bombay Gazette Press.

Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.
(*To sail early in June.*)

THE well known ship "EDWIN FOX," 835 tons register, Captain BLACK, has comfortable accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched as above. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Edwin Fox*.

Bombay, 27th April 1868.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, an open CARRIAGE and pair of fast trotting black HORSES. A miniature BROUGHAM and bay HORSE. Apply to G. B. GLADDING, 22 Marine Street.

IN warm weather RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR counteracts the baneful effects of Perspiration, and imports a delightful coolness to the skin. A large supply just received by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned—

Marrian's Beer in 4 dozen Cases, Quarts, Rs. 5 per dozen
Do. 6 do. Pints Rs. 3 do.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 29th April 1868.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned, RUINART PERE ET FILS' CHAMPAGNE—

Green Seal { Quarts, Rs. 42 per dozen.
Pints, in 2 doz. cases Rs. 21 do.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 29th April 1868.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate of NOWROJEE EDULJEE, RUSTOMJEE EDULJEE, and SORABJEE NOWROJEE MEHTA, who lately carried on business separately and in partnership under the firm of NOWROJEE EDULJEE and COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the final Account of the Liquidation, with its Vouchers, has this day been filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of the High Court.

P. E. BENDIR, } Trustees.
W. SIM,

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 29th April 1868.

BROACH EXHIBITION.

OF

AGRICULTURE, ARTS, AND MANUFACTURES.

Patron.

His Excellency the Right Honourable SIR WILLIAM ROBERT SEYMOUR VESEY FITZGERALD, K.C.S.I., Governor of Bombay.

President.

Alexander Rogers, Esq., Revenue and Police Commissioner Northern Division.

Vice-Presidents.

T. C. Hope, Esq., Collector of Surat, C. M. Hogg, Esq., acting Sub-Collector, Broach.

IT is intended to open the EXHIBITION in December next, the exact date will be notified in future Advertisements.

The Committee will be glad to receive applications for space from intending Exhibitors as early as possible.

Forms of demand for space and Prospectuses can be obtained from the undersigned.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary,
28th April 1868. Broach Exhibition Committee.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—In compliance with a Requisition made in writing, and dated the 31st day of March last, signed by the required number of SHAREHOLDERS holding the required number of Shares, as provided for by Section 46 of the Articles of Association of the Company, which has been submitted to the Directors of the Company requesting them to convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS to consider the acts of the Directors relative to the late Secretaries and Mr. Schiller, and to decide as to the legality of the action at law now being proceeded with against those Gentlemen, and also to consider such other matters as may be brought before them and in accordance with the opinion of the Advocate General taken upon the question, as to the length of time that should be allowed in the notice convening the Meeting, and which opinion is as follows:—

"As I read the 48th Section, the word 'convene' must be taken as equivalent to give notice of, and consequently a Meeting need not actually be held within 21 days from the date of the requisition, the time named in the notice should be reasonable, and considering that the object of fixing that time at three months would be to give every registered Shareholder an opportunity of recording his vote on a matter of vital importance, I think three months would not be an unreasonable time, it would give the opportunity of communicating with absent Shareholders and obtaining their proxies."

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS is hereby convened to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of July next, for the purposes stated in the above Requisition.

By order of the Directors,
W. A. SHEPPARD,
Provisional Secretary.

Calcutta, 17th April, 1868, No. 6, Bankshall Street.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

Proprietor.—Mr. Vaniaekrow Juggonathjee Sunkersett.
Sole Lessee—His Extravagancy Dave Carson, D. C. M.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

GRAND SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, 30TH APRIL,
FOR
NATIVE LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND FAMILIES.

On which occasion will be produced the gems of the Minstrels' Repertoire, amongst which the following Specialties will be presented:—

THE BLUE TAIL FLY,
DANDY JAKE,
THE GERMAN BAND,

MONSIEUR SEMELADIS,
THE EMINENT FRENCH VIOLINIST,
Who will show the wonderful power he possesses over his instrument.

Likewise will appear his accomplished Daughter,
MADEMOISELLE MELANIE,
Who will sing a Bohemian Song.

Also will be presented
THE ASTOUNDING DWARFS,
Who will go through their wonderful antics and evolutions becoming suddenly
ENORMOUS GIANTS,

DAVE CARSON, BURRA MUSKEREE WALLAH,
Will have much pleasure in introducing his
ABYSSINIAN WARRIORS,

Who will go through their left wheel, right flank counter march, charge Cavalry, hollow square, goose step, eyes right, shoulder arms, stand at ease, present arms, and all the other orders sanctioned by Theodore's Government.

Previous to the Warrior's War Dance the wonderful
PERFORMING ELEPHANT "EDULJEE"
Will go through his astonishing tricks, such as lying down, sitting up on his hind legs, stand on his head, stand on his trunk, and throw back and forward summersaults, all at the word of command.

In addition the Minstrels will receive the able assistance of
TWO PARSEE GENTLEMEN AMATEURS.

PROGRAMME KO DHEKKO.

PART FIRST.

OVERTURE, MEDLEY, ...Dave Carson's Minstrels
OPENING CHORUS—"LET'S BE GAY," ....Company.
THE MOCKING BIRD.................Mr. W. Burton.
THE HEN CONVENTION...... ....Mr. G. Southam.
THE DAISY DELL...............Mr. S. Herberte.

Part First will Conclude with
MOLL ROW! KWATCHK!! PHUTT!!!
OR
SOCIETY OF CATS,
BY
DAVE CARSON.

An Interval of Five Minutes.

PART SECOND.
DANDY JAKE,
MR. G. SOUTHAM.

THE BLUE TAIL FLY,
DAVE CARSON.

CHANSON BOHEMIENNE,
MADEMOISELLE SEMELADIS.

THE GERMAN BAND,
MESSRS. CARSON, BURTON, HERBERTE AND SOUTHAM.

VIOLIN SOLO,—SOUVENIRS D' ALLEMAGNE,
MONSIEUR SEMELADIS.

To be followed by
THE PERFORMANCE
of the
PARSEE GENTLEMEN AMATEURS.

Part Second will Conclude with the wonderful, astounding, surprising, supernatural, must-be-seen-to-be-believed, antics of
THE DWARFS.

An Interval of Five Minutes.

PART THIRD.
THE ABYSSINIAN WARRIORS,
And their
PERFORMING ELEPHANT "EDULJEE."

MR. DAVE CARSON begs to assure his Native Friends that the arrangements for the Entertainment will be carried out by a Committee of Native Gentlemen, who will undertake to observe that strict propriety, with respect to Native Customs on such occasions, will be thoroughly enforced.

No Gentleman will be admitted unless accompanied by a Lady or Ladies. Prices for this Concert will remain the same as on other occasions, viz:—

Dress Circle..................	Rs. 5
Stalls	,, 3
Upper Circle..................	,, 2
Pit	,, 1

Doors open at 7·30. Performance commence at 8·30,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be held TO-DAY, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Office of the Chamber in Graham's Buildings.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, 30th April 1868.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned has been appointed AGENT to the above Company for the districts of Surat, Broach, Baroda, and Ahmedabad, and all Policy-holders in these districts are requested to pay their Premia through him. Inquiries from intending Assurers will meet with prompt attention. All Communications to be addressed to

28th April 1868. JAMES GREAVES, Broach.

WILL BE READY ON 1ST MAY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY,

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
- Great Indian Peninsula Railway
- Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
- Jubbulpore Extension Railway
- Scinde Railway
- Punjaub Railway
- East Indian Railway
- Eastern Bengal Railway
- Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
- Great Southern of India Railway
- Indian Branch Railway
- Delhi Railway.
- Madras Railway

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
- P. and O. Co.
- Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
- Messageries Imperiales
- Austrian Lloyds
- Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
- British India Steam Navigation Company
- Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
- China Steamers
- Indus Steam Flotilla
- Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
- Irrawady Flotilla
- India General Steam Navigation Company.

DAK COMPANIES:—
- Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
- Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
- North Western Dak Company
- Inland Transit Company.
- Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
- David's Horse Carriage Dak
- Delhi and Umritsur Dak
- Punjaub and North Western Company
- Commercial Transport Association Company
- Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
- Victoria Horse Dak.
- Oudh Horse Dak Company.

ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1868.

WHAT is as regards discipline to be the future of the British Army? Has the golden age returned? Are deeds of violence, theft, and insubordination things of the past? Is the mere fact that a man wears a red coat to make him an honest, obedient, respectable man? Will gentle admonitions and mild corrections prove sufficient to make men give up their wills, curb their passions, restrain objectionable tendencies, as they must, if it be intended they should be a disciplined army, and not a mere armed rabble? Are we certain that our soldiers will not henceforth, like the Imperialist troops of the 30 years' war, prove themselves as great a scourge to their own countrymen as to the enemy? Do we feel convinced that we shall always get men of a respectable class to enter the military service, and are we quite certain that even among respectable classes there are no black sheep? Do we believe that a little drill—for imprisonment for any length of time is out of the question in our service—will suffice to make a sentry keep his eyes open after perhaps a hard day's march, or an exhausting combat? Are we persuaded that even the fear of imprisonment will induce a passionate man to refrain from insulting or knocking down his superior, should he take it into his head that he is aggrieved? Or if we do not indulge in such sanguine notions, are we prepared to shoot the offenders we have hitherto flogged? These are not vain questions, but are suggested by the very serious crisis through which the discipline of the British army is now passing.

"Drumming out" has been abolished by the military authorities, and the House of Commons have now declared against flogging. The phrase of the mawkish sentimentalists who have introduced this innovation is that such punishments are degrading. Well, as to the flogging we are not quite sure that it always is felt to be so, but allowing that it is degrading, it is the intention of those who order it that it should be degrading. Moreover, with the exception of a few cases of aggravated insubordination in peace time, and misconduct in war, in both of which instances the strongest and most dreaded means of repression are required, none but the degraded suffer such punishments. It is not the punishment but the crime which degrades, and some men resemble animals so closely that it becomes necessary to treat them like animals. Insensible to all other influences they yet dread pain, therefore as the only means of affecting them they are flogged. As to the drumming out, the attendant circumstances acted powerfully on the imaginations of the witnesses, and served as a most useful deterrent from crime. Now that the interesting offender's feelings are to be considered and his susceptibilities watched over, we fancy that the punishment of discharge for misconduct will cease to be regarded by the criminal himself as a penalty, while not one man beyond those in his room will bestow two thoughts upon the cause of his disappearance from amongst them. In short, there will be little punishment and no example. The abolition of the ignominious ceremonies attendant on discharge for misconduct is, however, of minor importance compared with the effect on military discipline, which will be caused by the prohibition of the lash. Without going into the question in detail we may venture to assert that in peace time by the *letter* of the law it required a man to take very considerable trouble to obtain a flogging, while in time of war the *spirit* of the law rendered the matter not much more easy. Still, as we have said before, there are some persons incapable of self-control, or so insensible to any other considerations than those of pain. For these the lash is required. Again, there are certain offences chiefly caused by violence of temper—insubordination for instance—which can only be effectually dealt with by a punishment not only severe but comparatively closely following the crime. Now this, flogging is, and imprisonment is not, for the latter is spread over a space of several months and is diluted as it were by time. Another argument in favour of corporal punishment is that it does not take away a man from his duty for more than a day or two, thus the public is the gainer; and does not throw extra duty on others, thus the offenders' comrades are the gainers. In fact the people most interested in the maintenance of a limited amount of corporal punishment are the privates of the British army. In the first place no one is so dependant on the honesty of his associates for the security of his property as the soldier. Now all experience shows that the confirmed thief is but little deterred from following his calling by the fear of imprisonment. The lash, however, he does dread, and the soldiers themselves recognize this fact by frequently holding barrack courts-martial on men guilty of petty thefts and inflicting upon them a much more severe corporal punishment than that they would receive at the triangles. In the second place it must be remembered that the imprisonment of offenders casts additional duty on their comrades. Now an additional night in bed in the week is at all times a matter of considerable importance to the soldier, and especially is it so on active service, when continuous toil and occasionally almost superhuman exertions are required from the soldier. Therefore in the interest of private soldiers themselves we protest against this ill-judged measure of the House of Commons. This sentimental assembly seems to think that their fostering care should be given to the thief, the skulk, and the mutineer: we submit, however, that the good soldier has also some claim to consideration and protection. The officers and non-commissioned officers of the army have also a right to demand that, when in the execution of their duty, they should receive some protection against insults, blows, and even murder at the hands of lawless and violent men. The General Orders for the Bombay Army, especially during the past year, show that there is no diminution in the offence of violence to superiors. Now all acquainted with the history of crime in the British army are aware that mere imprisonment or even penal servitude has little preventive effect when an insubordination epidemic once occurs in a regiment or station. There are only two punishments which are of any efficacy, one is flogging and the other death. Which of the two do our sentimental senators consider preferable? But indeed on active service this question arises not only with regard to insubordination, but also plundering, sleeping on a post, disobedience of orders, and many other offences. By imprisonment when before the enemy not only are the services of the offenders lost but also extra work is thereby thrown on the rest of the army at a time when the presence of every one is required and men's energies are taxed to the utmost. It is also seldom feasible. During the first winter at Sebastopol, the advance of Havelock from Allahabad, the relief of Lucknow, or the siege of Delhi it was simply impossible duly to carry out imprisonment in such a manner that it should be anything but a pleasant relaxation for the skulk and the man more eager for the gratification of his passions and his personal ease than the honour of sharing the dangers and glory of his comrades. We would also ere leaving this branch of the subject, ask what is to become of the Provost Marshal's authority. That official has only two descriptions of punishment at his disposal, *i. e.* flogging and hanging. If the former be altogether abolished he must either be inefficient or sanguinary, *i. e.* he must either be content to witness disorders without the power of preventing them, or he must shoot the offenders. For plundering, ill-treating inhabitants, or acts of rapine or violence in a captured town, either flogging or hanging or shooting are the only effectual means of repression; for in such cases it is a prompt and severe punishment which shall strike instant terror into all beholders which is required. Does the House of Commons wish that straying from the ranks to pluck fruit in a garden, or quitting the storming party for the purpose of obtaining a bottle of spirits, should in all cases be visited by death? Yet such offences may under some circumstances if committed on a large scale endanger the very existence of the army. It is all very well to say that the French and Russian armies can dispense with the lash and that therefore it is unnecessary in our army. Such an argument is futile. Owing to the system of conscription by which those armies are raised they contain in their ranks a much larger proportion of educated and respectable men than are to be found in the British ranks. The French and American armies, moreover, are notoriously guilty of great excesses in an enemy's country therefore theirs is scarcely an example worthy of imitation. It must be remembered also that in the American army, although the lash is not employed, secondary punishments involving great bodily torture are common, while the French shoot where we flog. This with them possessing as they do an almost unlimited supply of men living under a despotic system of government and enjoying but a muzzled press may be feasible; but with our ideas of the sacredness of life, our free press, unlimited exercise of discussion, and our impatience of discipline and restraint such severity would seriously affect the influx of our voluntary recruits. We rather think that the execution of a score of soldiers would be far more likely to affect recruiting than flogging of even a couple of hundred. Any distaste to the military service which extensive executions might produce in France would be of comparatively little importance, because the liking or disliking of the profession of arms is not there mixed up with the question, the man on whom the lot of the conscription falls being compelled to shoulder the musket whether his tastes are warlike or not. In England we are compelled to render the army as popular as the exigencies of the service will permit. "But," say the abolitionists, "this is precisely our strong point. We wish to do away with flogging because we believe it deters many respectable men from entering the army." We beg to join issue with them here. In the first place we do not believe that when a man enlists he thinks much about the subject, and if he did he would, we are certain, much prefer the greater liability to being flogged to the lesser—but under the new system—considerable risk of being shot. The abolitionists would probably reply. "That may be so now, but we want to get a better class of men to enter the army, and better men will not come if they believe they are liable to a degrading punishment." We rejoin that the present class being ignorant and not given to reflection do not think about this, and that a better educated and more reflective class would understand that a man cannot be flogged for a slight breach of discipline but must go very much out of his way to incur the punishment in question.

In conclusion we would observe that the Briton is of a fierce and intractable temperament, capable of being made the most formidable warrior in the world, but that he requires the most strict and severe discipline—both to prevent his being a terror alike to his own countrymen and the peaceable inhabitants of a theatre of war, and also to turn his warlike qualities to the best account. It seems to us that in legislating for the army, as if it was composed of highly educated, orderly, and docile men, we are rather putting the cart before the horse, and that we should wait till our ranks are filled with such desirable recruits before we dispense with the code under which the discipline of British armies has become a proverb among all nations. Not that we advocate the unsparing or even extensive use of the lash, but only that the military authorities should hold in reserve the power of employing when necessity arises. As to the cruelty of punishment and the harrowing nature of the sight, that is all nonsense. Punishment is meant to be painful, and as to the sight it is nothing so very shocking after all. Many a school boy receives, considering the difference of age and strength, nearly as severe a flogging at Eton or Harrow as is commonly inflicted on the British soldier. The question may be summed up as follows. An inexperienced and irresponsible public and their mouth-piece the House of Commons require that the officers of the army should maintain a strict discipline and yet refuse the means which the responsible and experienced officers assert are necessary. The latter in fact have responsibility without power.

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THE Madras *Athenæum* of the 24th instant mentions two donations made on behalf of Sir Stafford Northcote to charitable institutions in that Presidency—one a gift of Rs. 250 to the Friend-in-Need Society, and Rs. 1,000 to the Monegar Choultry. The sums form part of an amount which Sir Stafford placed in Lord Napier's hands with a request that he would devote it to charitable purposes in Madras according to his judgment.

DESPATCH FROM SIR ROBERT NAPIER FROM CAMP SANTRA.

THE following copy of a despatch, No. 20, dated camp Santra, 29th March 1868, from H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of the Abyssinian Expedition, to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, was yesterday placed in the Editor's Room at the disposal of the press:—

RIGHT HON'BLE SIR,—I have the honour in continuation of my despatch, No. 19, dated Dildee, the 25th instant, to report for your information that the head quarters of the Expedition advanced from Dildee to Wandagh on the 26th inst., thence to Mooja on the 27th, and from Mooja to this place yesterday.

2. The ascent from Dildee was most severe. The altitude surmounted was three thousand feet, the greater part of which lay in about five miles. A heavy storm of rain set in towards evening, which made the road so slippery that the rear of the column was not in till past midnight. The cold was severe.

3. A descent of the more temperate valley of Mooja on the 27th was very welcome. A short march on that day was necessary to recruit our tired cattle, which had had but little forage at Wandagh.

4. Yesterday's march was one of the most trying that we have yet performed. An easy descent carried us into the valley of the Tacasseh river, but the ascent to the plain of the Wadela was up a sheer precipice by short and steep zig-zags. The fatigues of marching were the more felt owing to the men having to carry their blankets, waterproof sheets and great coats, in consequence of the necessity of providing against the storms of rain accompanied with severe cold which have been of almost daily occurrence since the head quarters arrived at Dildee, as the breaking down of a few miles would leave many men without any warm clothing for a night or two, unless they carried that portion of their kit with them; unfortunately, too, owing to the breaking down of a link in the local transport we are for the present without rum or sugar, but measures have been taken to remedy this deficiency.

5. Yesterday's march has brought us to an elevated plateau, about 10,500 feet above the level of the sea, situated in the province of Wadela, which may be said to have its northern boundary in the deep mountain valley of the Tacasseh.

6. The country passed since the date of my despatch has been of the most mountainous and difficult characters. At Wanaj, where we were at an elevation of about 10,500 feet above the level of the sea, storms of hail fell, and a hill in the distance was white with snow. Ice also formed at night. The temperature in our present encampments is not less trying. The sun gains considerable power during the day, but the nights are very cold, and the ground this morning was covered with hoar-frost. The health of the troops, however, continues excellent. We halt to-day, and shall probably halt to morrow in order to concentrate the force and to obtain accurate information of the best approaches to Magdala.

7. Had any opposition been offered our ascent to Wadela would have been difficult. It was therefore of importance to obtain a footing on the table-land as soon as possible; more especially as Theodore was erroneously reported to have recrossed the Bichilo.

8. No communication has as yet reached me from Theodorus. Neither have I addressed him in any way since forwarding to him the proclamation and the demand for the prisoners in October last. Letters have been received from our countrymen in Magdala within the last three days; but, as these contain no news or matter of public interest, copies have not been forwarded. Our latest intelligence of Theodore is that he was nearing Islamjee, distant about fifteen hundred yards from Magdala, on the 22nd instant, and had with him an army computed at ten thousand, of whom from four to five thousand were musketeers, the remainder (of whom about five hundred were mounted) being armed chiefly with spears. He continues to give no clue to the policy he means to adopt.

9. Wagshoom Gobazeh is still absent from Lasta. Copy of a translation of a letter which I yesterday received from him is hereto appended.

10. Dajaz Moshasha, the Commander of the Forces, and chief representative in this neighbourhood, with whom Mr. Munzinger has been living since arriving in Lasta, visited me this noon, accompanied by Mr. Munzinger. Dajaz Moshasha is the maternal uncle of the Wagshoom, and is the head of the Lasta family, although the chief of Way has now become *de facto* ruler of a kingdom in which the province of Lasta is included. He was attended by between four and five hundred horsemen, light wing men, ill clothed but armed with spears, shields, swords, and many of them with pistols, and mounted upon small horses as hardy as themselves, which they manage with admirable dexterity over the most precipitous and difficult ground. Dajaz Moshash, impressed me very favourably. The fruits of his good-will have been witnessed with comparative facility with which we have been procuring supplies in districts where grass and wood are specially scarce.

11. Major Grant, C. B., and Captains Moore and Speedy, with a suitable escort, having conducted the Dajaz into my camp, he was introduced to me by Brigadier General Merewether, C. B., and I expressed to him my regret at not having the pleasure of seeing Wagshoom Gobazeh himself, but added that everything had been satisfactorily arranged by the Dajaz for our army. The latter replied that what had been done to assist us had been by his master's order, but had been to him a source of special gratification. He then begged he might be allowed to take his leave as there was a petty rebel in Wadelas whom he was obliged to go and punish. On my requesting him to leave some one to represent him in my camp, he introduced to me Meegashee Gadlos, whom he charged to attend to our wants. He was then presented with a horse, a double-barrelled gun, and some powder, a carpet and rug, which seemed to please him very much.

12. The attendants having been dismissed to a little distance, the Dajaz begged me to be on my guard against any sudden attack on the part of Theodore, who, he observed, is a man of whom no one can say what he may do. I replied that it is the custom of our troops in camp to be always watchful. He then stated that Theodore had given out that the coming of the British force was entirely in friendship; and that the Gallas who were opposing him were rather alarmed at the report, fearing that the King would become more powerful than before. Dajaz Moshasha intimated that it would re-assure the Gallas who were opposing him if we were to say that no peace would be made with Theodore. To this I replied that it would not be expedient to give any indication at present of the course which I intended to pursue, as a short time would show.

13. The second brigade will, I hope, join me to-morrow. The head quarters when thus reinforced will present the strength noted in appendix B. I purpose to advance the day after to-morrow.

14. Mr. Munzinger has returned in safety to head quarters. The absence of the Wagshoom Gobazeh has prevented his meeting that Prince as designed. But the information he has been able to procure for us at first were passing through the country the advance of our troops, but more especially of late which, living in intimate association with the Dajaz Moshasha has been, I consider, of very important service to the Expedition.—I have, &c.

R. NAPIER,
Commander-in-Chief.

BOMBAY.

A FAIR was held yesterday evening on the Esplanade on account of a holiday among the Parsees called the "Aban Jasan."

◆

YESTERDAY morning a fire broke out in the house of one Wanee Hurrychund, in Carpenter's Street, but by the exertions of some of the towns-people it was soon extinguished.

◆

THE hour at which the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould is to sit in Chambers during the vacation for the transaction of emergent business was by a typographical error in yesterday's issue stated to be "9 P.M." instead of 3 P.M.

◆

DAVE CARSON is to give a special performance to-night for native ladies and their families, and a suitable programme has been arranged for the occasion. To suit the taste of the auditory there will be less singing than usual, and more show. The Minstrels will be assisted by Parsee amateurs.

◆

SILAMAN MEGJEE and Abba Megjee were yesterday placed at the Mazagon Police Court, before John Connon, Esq., and charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in having on or about the 12th inst. caused the death of a Purdasee named Bunjun Chachoo at New Nagpada. After the examination of several witnesses His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry till this day.

◆

RAMDEEN RAMPURSAD and four others were charged yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee with the theft of pearl and gold ornaments and currency notes and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,406, the property of one Damodhur Hurry. After the examination of several witnesses the Magistrate dismissed the first prisoner and committed the rest to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

◆

THE quarterly meeting of the Bench of Justices held yesterday, was a long and interesting one. The Municipal Commissioner's advertised resolutions were adopted, and amongst other varied business transacted by the Justices were a vote of thanks to Mr. Crawford and his colleagues (in view of the approaching expiration of the Municipal Act and of the Commissioner's term of office) and a resolution that the new Municipal Markets should be called by Mr. Crawford's name. The Commissioner's Report for 1867 was recorded, and the financial portions of it referred to the Finance Committee for report.

◆

A CORONER'S jury was empannelled on Tuesday last at the Jail Road, touching the death of a Mussulman boy, aged about nine years, named Abdool Ally Rumjan Ally. It appears that two boys were playing near the Baboola Tank about noon on Tuesday. The deceased came there and said he felt warm and was going to bathe. He took off his clothes and went down the steps and slipped into the tank into the deep water. The accident was reported to his father, who came to the spot, and the deceased was taken out of the tank. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

THE HINDOO TEMPLE CASE.

RAMCHUNDER LUXAMONJEE, Venktesh Narrayen, Ragoba Narrayen, Vittoba Babajee Nowrungay, Narrayen Gotlajee, Bala Sudojee, Krustna Abajee, Govind Gownaykur, and Balla Kandaykur, were yesterday placed at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. J. P. Bickersteth, and charged with mischief, in having caused the material of a shed belonging to the temple of Shreevenktesh to be pulled down, &c.

Dr. Dallas appeared on behalf of the prosecution. Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Mr. Peile, for the first three defendants, and Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw for the rest.

The seventh and eighth defendants were not present in Court, not having been served with summonses.

Dr. Dallas asked for an adjournment on the ground that the last defendant was not present.

Mr. Dunbar objected to the application, and the case was allowed to proceed.

Shreeneevas Ramchunder, a clerk residing in the Girgaum Road, said he was one of the managers of the temple of Shreevenktesh, situated in the Girgaum Road. Crustnath Narayen was his co-manager. In consequence of information received on the 11th February last witness went to the office of the co-manager, and both went to the temple, where they found men removing the materials of a shed which had been pulled down. The shed belonged to the temple, and the managers had erected it. The sixth and eighth defendants were removing materials, while the fourth and fifth stood outside. In reply to witness the latter two defendants said they were removing the materials by order of the Sett. The Sett was not present. A policeman was sent for. Witness took down the names of the defendants and gave them to the policeman. The first defendant then came with other people. He said he had caused the shed to be pulled down because it belonged to him. Witness said it was the general property of the caste. The old shed had been erected seventeen or eighteen years ago. Second and third defendants accompanied the first. The shed was rebuilt on Sunday, tiled on Monday, and pulled down on Tuesday. It was rebuilt by subscription from the Purvoe caste.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dunbar—The second and third defendants told the people to go on with the work. Witness took the management without authority seventeen or eighteen years ago, and accounted for the money received to no one. There were three temples in the enclosure. The temples of Marootee and Duntatrya were built about one hundred years ago. In 1852 Marootee was repaired by the late Luxamon Hurrychunderjee, father of the first defendant. Two sheds behind these temples were also repaired by him; as also another shed called "Brahmin shed." Witness never interfered with that part of the property. He pulled down the old roof over the disputed place on the same Sunday that he, the witness, rebuilt it. The old materials were still there. The first defendant had since erected a new shed, and it was now in the same state as before he interfered, except that it was improved by the tiles being put on it, and new rafters instead of rotten ones. Witness gave no notice to the first defendant that he (witness) was about to pull down the shed. On the 13th February he received a notice from Mr. Peile, solicitor for the first defendant.

Re-examined by Dr. Dallas.—The notice was received after the summonses in this case were issued.

After the examination of Crustnath Narayen, the co-manager, and other witnesses, His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry till this day (Thursday) at half past 2 P.M.

DECISION REGARDING SPECULATING DIRECTORS OF A FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION.

IN the High Court on Tuesday Mr. Justice Westropp gave judgment in a case of considerable importance as to speculations by directors of Joint Stock Companies. The suit was brought by the International and Financial Association against Chintamon Gungadhur Josey to recover a sum of money lent to him and another defendant named Allaruckia The circumstances will be sufficiently learned from the remarks of the Judge in giving decision.

His Lordship in giving judgment said there was a cross action brought by Josey but it had been settled under the authority of the Court by an order which he had signed in Chambers, and therefore it would be dismissed under section 110, though he would have to allude to it in entering on the other case. The plaint in the first case was filed on 7th September 1866 and amended on 10th August 1867, and claimed the amount of the two promissory notes signed by the defendants, one for Rs 40,000 payable on demand dated 9th March 1865, and the other for Rs. 35,000 also payable on demand and of the same date. Only one of the defendants had appeared and filed a written statement, and had now effected a compromise with the plaintiffs, but of course *prima facie* these parties were liable in the amount of these notes. The written statement by Chintamon Gungadhur Josey was to the effect—that in point of fact the money (the amount of the notes) was not given to him and his co-defendant for their own private purposes, but was given by the International Corporation for the purpose of purchasing shares in the Corporation itself and that they did purchase shares which were recorded to the number of 2,188 and made them over to the manager of the Company, together with the balance of Rs. 252 which remained after payment of these shares. That was the case stated by Josey in his written statement; the other defendant made no defence in the action, and it was stated in the course of the evidence that he had absconded. It was also stated by one witness that Allaruckia was one of the principal movers in getting up this Association, and another of the witnesses for the defendant seemed to think that another person, Jumnadass, who was one of the directors, was the principal mover, but that it was not to be denied that Allaruckia took an extremely active part in the promotion of the Association, and that if he was not the prime moving spirit he was at all events second to none but Jumnadass, It was also stated in evidence, and not satisfactorily contradicted, that these two persons, the defendants, constantly sat with the directors during the short life which this Association enjoyed, and he (His Lordship) thought that they had taken an active part in the proceedings adopted, and in what was going on, such as the business was. This business seemed to have been chiefly purchasing of shares of the Association, as was admitted by Josey himself, for the purpose of "rigging" the market. His Lordship referred to passages of the defendant's evidence in which he stated that he thought the object of the directors in buying so many of their own shares was to raise the price of the shares in the market—which was the object of all the "Financials" at the time—that the object contemplated in this case was to make the shares scarce, so that that they might go higher in the market. Thus the two defendants were concerned with the directors in these transactions, even on the admission of one of themselves. There were two views of this matter: and first, was the manager's story true? If that were true, there could be no doubt whatever of the liability of these parties. The money, according to that, was lent for the purpose of purchasing shares for the parties themselves and for the directors, not for the Company; and if the defendants had chosen to sign promissory notes for the amount to the Company, albeit the four directors had not joined in signing these notes, that did not in the slightest degree relieve from their liability those who had signed the notes. If the money was lent for the private purposes of the defendants and the directors, and if the amount were recovered from the defendants, then there might be grounds for proceedings in equity against the four directors to compel them to contribute and *recoup* the defendants for such monies as might be due them: but that power of compelling the directors who were their partners in this purchasing of shares to contribute did not relieve the defendants in the slightest degree from the liability on them to the full extent of the promissory notes. Each of the defendants must be liable to the full amount of these notes, and in fact he was at present considering the case only with regard to Allaruckia, because with the approbation of the liquidators of the Association the case as regarded the other defendant had been compromised for a sum to the extent which the liquidator of his estate thought guaranteed. The amount was small, upwards of Rs. 9,000, but the liquidators had informed him, and it appeared from his affidavit, that this was as large a sum as could be expected to be recovered from the estate. He had thus dismissed the case as against this defendant, and also of course the set-off which he had raised for re-imbursement of Rs. 3,827 of monies which he said he had expended over and above what he had got from the Company for the purchase of shares. Then the other view of the case was, that the defendants had purchased these shares for, not themselves or the directors as individuals, but for the directors and the Company as a Company. That was the view which the defendant Josey had put forward as the true one, that was what he had sworn to in evidence, and if true for him it must be true also for Allaruckia, as Allaruckia must be entitled to the benefit of the evidence. Well, the question was—suppose that story to be true, does it have any effect here? There was no doubt the defendants were shareholders here and had signed the memorandum of the Company. It was stated by the manager that they were cognizant of this memorandum, and whether or not they must be taken to know the contents of that. One of the principal provisos was that in the third section, which after stating in what matters the Company might deal, and the kind of business they might carry on, stating that they might buy and sell all descriptions of merchandise, stocks and shares, including shares issued by the Company, had this important proviso—provided that these are not thoroughly speculative transactions for the rise or fall of price or time-bargains intended to be settled by differences. Well, there could not be the slightest doubt but that in time-bargains of the most flagrant description and intended for the rigging of the market, as well as the raising of the shares of the Company, the defendants knew they were involving the directors—and he was reasoning on the supposition that every word Josey had said was true. What had they done? They had purchased these shares; knowing perfectly well that there was to be no speculation in the Association they had purchased these shares for the purpose of rigging the market; there had been a gross breach of trust on the part of the persons into whose hands the monies of this Company had fallen. These monies originally came from the Bank and had been paid into it by the Company by the shareholders in respect of calls on their shares; and this was the way in which their money was expended by the four directors and these two *quasi*-directors. He said *quasi*-directors, but in point of fact the four directors had advertised Josey as a director, and he allowed that to remain in the papers for a considerable time uncontradicted, and that to while these very transactions were going on, and eventually when he began to see the weather looked foul, published in the newspapers stating that he had no connection with the Association—which statement gave in his opinion a proof that, though he may not have been actually and really a director he allowed himself to be let out to the public as one. But even if he was not a director, he was perfectly cognizant that these monies of the Company were being invested in schemes directly prohibited by the memoradum of the association; and beingso, he should have held him as liable for the full amount of these notes. As it was he had substantially admitted his liability for these notes and therefore made a compromise so that no order can lie against him. If he (His Lordship) had thought he could have paid anything more,—if that could reasonably have been expected from the affidavit, he would not have allowed the compromise. It only remained for him to give decree against Allaruckia for the whole of the amount claimed under these promissory notes. He did not know whether the Association asked for interest, and he was afraid the decree would to a considerable extent be merely formal, because from information afforded to the Court in the course of the proceedings it seemed that Allaruckia was said to have absconded. Whether any of his property were forthcoming or not he could not say, but at all events the system must be predicated and the defendant must be held liable in the full amount of the money due under the notes.

Mr. Taylor replied that the plaintiffs would not trouble His Lordship with a calculation of interest, but simply take decree with costs.

His Lordship added that he was far from saying that the view for the defence was the truth. He had merely been assuming that for the purpose of argument. The evidence of the manager was very clear that these moneys were lent not for the purposes of the Association but for the private purposes of the directors and those two defendants. There was no entry in such of the books as the Association kept that these moneys had been granted for the purpose of purchasing shares or anything else for this Company. They appeared there as pure loans and payments to these defendants, and there was not a word in the order by the directors for payment that these moneys were to be employed for the purpose of purchasing shares for the Association. There was, in short, nothing to show that they were more or less than simple loans. The notes themselves contained nothing on the face of them to show that they were given as anything else than security for these loans, and the manager was therefore to be believed to a considerable extent. He would not say that he was altogether clear about the story told by the manager. He was not positive as to which was the true story, and did not wish to give a conclusive decision on that point, though if he were put to it he would hold that the manager's story was the true one. The manager was supported by the evidence of the clerk and accountant of this Association, so far as his evidence went, for though he did not profess to understand the conversations that took place between the directors and the defendants at their meetings, he knew they were sitting in conclave. He had not gone through the whole of the evidence in detail, for he did not think it necessary to do so. It was quite sufficient to state the principal points in the case and show the liabilities of the defendant, whichever view was taken; but he might mention that the manager had been expelled from his office in consequence of having declined to accommodate these gentlemen with three lakhs more for the purchase of shares, and he had saved the remainder of the moneys of the Association by the line of conduct he had adopted—giving information of the proceedings of the directors, and thus leading to the securing of the moneys of the Association. The Court therefore found all the issues in favour of the plaintiff, and gave decree for the amount, Rs. 65,000, with costs, and 6 per cent. till payment, less Rs. 9,500 paid in terms of the compromise.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—TUESDAY, APRIL 28.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

Jewanjee Hormusjee vs. Welljee Nathoo, Hurruckchund Hunsraj, Dewjee Jadowjee, and Vuljee Jewraj (trading as Dewjee Jadowjee & Co.)

Judgment was delivered in this suit to-day.

The plaint, said His Lordship, was filed on 12th July 1867, to recover the sum of Rs. 5,970, alleged to be payable to the plaintiff by the defendants, for money had and received by them for his use. This Rs. 5,970 appeared to be part of a sum of Rs. 6,275, the latter consisting of two sums of Rs. 1,040 and Rs. 5,235, balances due from the defendants to the plaintiff in respect of certain Vaida transactions entered into in 1864. The defendant admitted, that they had received those sums, but in a written statement put forward several defences. Their first defence was, that these monies were received in respect of a wagering contract, and that under Act XXI. of 1848 the defendants were not liable in respect of it—that the action was in fact not maintainable. An issue was raised in the first instance on that point, but the learned counsel for the defendants withdrew it, because, the contract being collateral and not direct, the suit was maintainable under the authority of decisions by the late Chief Justice Sir Mathew Sausse, in which the English authorities in several cases were followed. The contract, also, was anterior to the Bombay Wagering Act of 1865, which renders such contracts void, but as that Act is not retrospective, no defence could be raised under it. The issues tried were—(1) whether the defendants are indebted to the plaintiff, as alleged in the plaint; (2) whether this suit is defective for want of parties (i.e. the plaintiffs); (3) whether the plaintiff is indebted to the defendants in the sum (Rs. 60-7) mentioned in the 7th para of their written statement. Mr. Dunbar for the defendants necessarily began in the case, as the onus lay upon him to prove the defence, it being admitted by him that the balances stated were received by the defendants in respect of Vaida transactions of the year 1864. The defendants allege that an adjustment between the plaintiff and them took place on 20th October 1864, and that a balance of Rs. 810-12 was then found against the plaintiff, which the plaintiff paid by a cheque on the Bank of Hindoostan. The account containing the alleged adjustment, and showing the principle on which it is alleged to have been made, was annexed to the defendants' written statement. The defendants allege also a subsequent adjustment, and that the balance was paid by a cheque for Rs. 2,800 on the Royal Bank. The real question in the case is, as to the truth of the first mentioned adjustment, as set forth in the document annexed to the written statement. There are three items in it disputed: one, an alleged payment on 19th July 1864 of Rs. 3,500, to the plaintiff by the defendants; another, of Rs. 2,040, on the 4th August 1864, to the plaintiff by the defendants; and the third, an item of Rs. 735 for brokerage, which is under no date. And the balance alleged by the defendants to have been found due on that account was Rs. 810-12, and was paid, they say, on the 20th October. There is a considerable conflict of swearing (said His Lordship) in this case, and as usual the sheet anchor of the Court must be such documents as are unimpeachable. The Court must draw its inferences from those documents, and endeavour to ascertain with which story the documents are most consistent. The defendants allege that Treacher was a partner with the plaintiff in the Vaida transactions in question, as well as in other transactions—that the plaintiff and Treacher both at different times told them that such was the case—and the defendants' principal witness, Hurruckchund, made the same statement on oath. The plaintiff on the other hand denies that that partnership existed in the transactions to which the present suit relates. He admits that there were other transactions in which Treacher and Colclough were his partners, and he also admits that in many of those transactions the defendants acted as their brokers and shroffs, as well as in the particular transactions now sued on. The defendants' ledger account, which they produced,

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headed "Account of Jewanjee Hormusjee Guzdar" only. Well, I don't attach much weight to that circumstance, because the defendants say—and it is not at all an improbable story—that they suppressed Mr. Treacher's name at his request in the present transactions, they being Vaida transactions; and in fact there are accounts which relate to transactions admitted to be partnership transactions on the part of Treacher and Colclough and the plaintiff, but which are headed simply in the plaintiff's name. But there are also some accounts—especially the brokerage account—which are headed in Treacher's name. The defendants do not produce either cheques from the Banks, or receipts from the plaintiff, for the alleged payments of Rs. 3,500 or Rs. 2,040. It is, however, very frequently the case that persons in the position of the defendants—native shroffs—manage without taking receipts. But these payments are not sworn to by anybody but one of the defendants and Hurruckchund. Now, the plaintiff—whose story is a very different one—alleges that the balance of Rs. 810-12, in respect of which the cheque for that amount was given, was the balance of a different account altogether from that to which the defendants refer, and was in respect of Joint Stock Corporation (that is, as has been explained, Asiatic Bank) shares. The Asiatic Bank shares were known in the market for a long time as "Joint Stock Corporation shares." The cheque is for Rs. 810-12; is drawn by John Treacher—by his attorney Jewanjee Hormusjee Guzdar, the plaintiff; and is dated 18th October 1864. The Asiatic Bank shares that were purchased were 125 in number, but ten of those shares belong to the defendant Dewjee—as he admits—and they may, therefore, be fairly discribed at 115 shares, so far as regards this partnership consisting of Treacher, Colclough, and the plaintiff. A most important exhibit in reference to this matter is produced by the plaintiff—viz., a Goozeratee account, which is written on the back of a blank form of transfer of the Bank of India, and the plaintiff states in his evidence, that it was brought to him on the 18th October 1864, by Hurruckchund Hunsraj. And Hurruckchund does not deny that he did bring it. The total on the debit side of this account is Rs. 64,198-11, and the total on the credit side Rs. 63,387-15; and these last figures—the smaller amount—have been written in a different hand writing, under the total on the debit side, and in the same handwriting the figures Rs. 810-12, which represent the difference between the two sums. As to that handwriting, the witness Hurruckchund was examined, and he said—"I cannot exactly remember that these two last rows of figures are in my handwriting; it appears similar to my handwriting," &c. I have not the slightest doubt from that evidence, that both these rows of figures were written by Hurruckchund, and I think, that the way in which he has given his evidence on the point, is in the highest degree disingenuous. I wholly disbelieve that he does not know in whose handwriting those figures are—I wholly disbelieve his affected obliviousness on that point. It is positively sworn by Jewanjee that those figures were written by Hurruckchund in his presence on the occasion of the adjustment of the account, and I have not the least doubt that Jewanjee has told the truth in that particular.—The learned Judge went on to say he had no doubt it was Hurruckchund who struck that balance, and that the settlement had reference to the Asiatic Bank shares, and not to the transactions which were the subject of this suit. The plaintiff also was further supported by the counterfoil of the cheque book from which the cheque for Rs. 810-12 had been taken,—because the counterfoil bore the words, "balance of 115 shares Asiatic, Rs. 810-12," written in the handwriting of a clerk at Mr. Treacher's, and having all the aspect of genuineness about it. After referring to other points in the evidence, His Lordship said — I think that the exhibit A (the Gujarati account) and the counterfoil relating to the cheque for Rs. 810-12, stamp the whole story of the defendants with falsehood. I discredit everything that they have said with regard to their ignorance of these transactions now sued upon being solely the transactions of Jewanjee Hormusjee, and I discredit the allegation that Treacher and Colclough were partners in the transactions—in fact, I discredit their allegations in every particular in which they diverge from those of the plaintiff in matters which are important to the issues, because those two documents show that their whole story with regard to the cheque for Rs. 810-12, and the account as to which that cheque represented the balance, is untrue; and the result is that there must a decree for the plaintiff, finding all the issues in his favour, and for the amount claimed. And these being Vaida transactions, if it had been a common case, should not have given the plaintiff his costs. I regret to find a man in his position entering into such transactions, and I regret to have found also, that there were others connected with him in similar transactions. But as the defendants have set up a wholly false and fraudulent defence, they must pay the plaintiff's costs. Interest will be allowed on the judgment at 6 per cent., but no interest previous to judgment.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Monday, 27th April.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TUCKER.)

The Queen vs. Cassum Ibrahim and three others.

DACOITY AND MURDER.—Cassum Ibrahim, Ismael Cassum, Oosman Boorya, and Husson Abba, Mussulman oilmakers, were charged before Arthur Bosanquet, Esq., Acting Session Judge of the Koncan, under section 395 of the Penal Code, with dacoity committed at Savrolee in the Sholapoor talooka, on or about the 8th January 1868; secondly, under section 396, with murder, in committing dacoity committed at the same time and place; and thirdly, under section 302, the first three prisoners were charged with murder by beating, cutting, and burning Dut bin Her Patel with the intention of causing his death. The following is the Session Judge's finding on the evidence:—The witness Nana states that, at midnight, three months ago, when he and his father Dut Patel were lying on a bedstead, three men came to the house and beat him and his father with clubs, while three other men stayed outside; that they demanded money from him, and on his making an excuse, the first prisoner pulled some thatch from off the roof, set it on fire, and held it to his chest. His father pointed out Rs. 75 buried in the ground, but this did not satisfy the robbers, and the first prisoner cut Dut Patel with a knife on the nose, ear, and the calf of the leg. Dut Patel fainted, but the second prisoner applied lighted straw to his face and chest. Dut Patel then told Nana to show where Rs. 100 more were buried, which Nana did accordingly. The first prisoner then beat Nana and Dut Patel, from the latter's mouth blood was flowing profusely. Dut Patel then told his son Nana to point out another place, where Rs. 150 lay buried, which was done. The three men then left the house. Deokee, the widow of Dut Patel, states that the four accused came to the house, and that as she hurried to leave the house the first prisoner struck her on the neck with a stick. She then went and hid beneath the hedge round the house, from which she could see through the sticks composing the walls what passed inside the house, and also hear what was said. The house, or rather hut, was of the kind very common in this part of the country, its roof being of thatch, and its walls of stricks originally plastered over with cowdung, and which had worn off in different places. (The Session Judge here referred to the evidence of two other witnesses.) The evidence of these three witnesses shows that Dut Patel died at dawn of the following day, and there can be no doubt that he died of the injuries received by him as abovementioned. The evidence of two other witnesses shows that when the house of the first prisoner was searched a knife was found in the wall, which Nana declared to have been the one with which his father was maimed by the first prisoner, and that the second prisoner had on a dhotur burnt in several places, Nana stating that it caught fire and got thus burnt, when the lighted straw was held to his father's body. Nana identifies the knife by two nails in the handle, one of which is twisted in a peculiar way. (Mr. Bosanquet here comments upon the evidence for the defence.) I consider it proved that the first three prisoners did take part in the dacoity and murder alleged in the charge, but there is I think some doubt as to whether the fourth prisoner was present. The crime brought home to the first three accused was very cowardly, barbarous, cruel, and cold-blooded, and I cannot award any punishment for it but death. The three offences specified in the charge, and proved against the first three accused, are supported by the same evidence and form but one offence with different phases. They must be convicted of the one that is gravest in the eye of the law—namely, murder. The Court differing from the assessors, found the fourth prisoner not guilty, and directed his discharge. The first three prisoners were convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged, the sentence being subject to the confirmation by the High Court.

The Judges of the High Court, on a review of the case, confirmed the sentence of death passed by the Session Judge.

LINE REPORTS.—29TH APRIL.

Kurrachee, 29th, 11 A.M.—Cable right to Gwadur' Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey 18th April via Russia 21st April. Latest dates from Egypt 14th April.

Rutland, 29th, 11 A.M.—Interruption Neemuch since 9 hours.

Mercara, 29th, 10-30 A.M.—Interruption Cannanore since 9 P.M.

Khull, 29th, 9-15 P.M.—Interruption Indore 8 P.M.

DR. HEWLETT'S HEALTH REPORT FOR 1867.

(Continued from our Yesterday's Gazette.)

NIGHTSOIL AND HALALCORE ESTABLISHMENTS.

The organisation of these establishments has remained the same as in the previous year. Two new Iron Latrines were erected at Khara Talao Depot, which, after thorough repair, was reopened on the 28th August. The old public Necessary and Depot at Cammateepoora were pulled down, and a properly constructed Depot was commenced, but not completed, before the close of the year.

There have been 261 complaints received during the year from householders regarding the non-attendance of sweepers.

The necessity for employing such a turbulent and debauched set of men as halalcores is much to be deplored, but as it is a *necessity*, it remains for us to make the best of the material at our disposal. These men require firm treatment and constant looking after. This supervision throws an immense deal more work on my Inspectors, and the worry that it entails on them few can estimate, whilst the expense of maintaining this establishment is very great; but if the worry and the expense were doubled, I would still most earnestly advise you to recommend Her Majesty's Justices at all hazards to keep the removal of the nightsoil from this city under the superintendence of their own officers. The service is not performed as I would like to see it, but it is better done now than formerly. The privies round the habitations of the poor have not now, as then, nightsoil in large quantities, which was left too often slowly to decompose. 43,128 cart-loads of nightsoil have been removed during the year, or on an average about 118 carts per day, 113 of which belong to the Municipality.

During the same time 944,665 baskets have been emptied at Chinch Bunder. I regret to say that, as will be seen in the statement in the Appendix, the number of basket-loads very sensibly fell off during the latter part of the year. This arose from the fact that many of the halalcores attached to No. 5 and No. 3 wards (the wards which empty into Chinch Bunder) absconded. Most of these men left with the troops engaged in the Abyssinian expedition. With the assistance of the Military authorities I had some of the ships before their departure searched, and found several men belonging to the Municipality on board, but I believe many left without my knowledge.

Each cart holds on an average 25 basket-loads of nightsoil, and each basket contains an average weight of 43 lbs. I estimate the quantity removed daily as equal to about 105 tons of nightsoil, but it must be remembered that there is a good deal of water mixed with this.

The question of the removal of excreta from the precincts of the habitations of the community is one that is of the very first importance, and the best way of effecting such removal is a problem that has not yet been solved in Europe.

In England there are at present two methods upon their trials—

1st.—What is technically called the dry-earth system; and

2nd.—The water system.

Each one has its merits and each has its defects. Time is required to see which is most convenient in point of efficiency, cost of original outlay and maintenance, and adaptability. Until these points are settled, as it is likely they may be in another two years, I advocate caution in deciding on any system until we can be sure of having the best.

I quote from the article in the *Journal of the Statistical Society of London* on the Registrar General's Second Quarterly Report for 1867, an extract which appears to me desirable to lay before you and Her Majesty's Justices—

"The South-eastern was the healthiest division; the mortality was at the rate of 18. The Registrar of Croydon observes that the death-rate of the district was 17, of the parish 16. The preventable diseases, he says, have been at a minimum. In a few days' time the town will be again in possession of a constant supply of water. The thorough ventilation of the sewers has greatly checked the appearance of fever of a low typhoid type, only one case having been registered during the quarter. This is one of the serious complications of watercloset drains. Under that system every house is put into communication with every other house, so that the zymotic volatile stuff of disease has a chance of finding its way from house to house through this artificial channel, the only barrier being in the most favourable circumstances a film of a few inches of water. This system is an improvement on that of cesspools; but it deprives houses of the safeguards of isolation, the utility of which is evident to the grossest observation in such cases as the cattle plague. The chief security against the evils incidental to this system is to be sought in an abundant supply of water, with a fall sufficient to carry off the refuse beyond the limits of the towns, where it is still liable to infect the rivers or to surcharge the air with impurities.

"The earth is one of the best known disinfectants, and in the dry state it has some of those physical properties of water which led to the invention now so common. To a scientific clergyman of the Church of England it is due that by mechanical adaptation the earth-closet system has been constructed, which promises to be as useful in the departments of public health and national agriculture as the Reverend Edward Cartwright's invention is in the cotton manufacture. The Reverend Henry Moule, M.A., Vicar of Fordington, has shown how, in the easiest and cheapest way, soil in houses and towns can be disinfected, converted into mould, and delivered back to the uses of agriculture, whilst leaving fields uncontaminated and rivers unpolluted."

I am conducting experiments to determine approximately the average weight of fæces and urine passed daily by each caste, as well as the average amount of water used per head for ablution purposes.

My attention was directed to this subject by a notice in Dr. Parkes' report of experiments undertaken by Mr. Fawcus of the Bengal Medical Service in the Jail at Alipore—

"Mr. Fawcus found that the alvine excreta of about a dozen Bengalese being weighed every day for a week gave an average of 12 ozs. daily, the urine being 40 ozs. The amount of earth found necessary to render pulverulent and odourless the evacuation of one man (12 ounces avoirdupois) was 2½ seers (equal to 5·1 lbs. avoirdupois). For urine 8·2 lbs. avoirdupois of earth were required to every 2 lbs. of urine."

Accepting Mr. Fawcus' weights and quantities, 100,000 persons would produce nightsoil equal to 33·48 tons per day, and urine equal to 111·6 tons per day. The nightsoil would require 227·7 tons of dried earth to deodorize it; the urine would require 457·5 tons of earth. Thus for every 100,000 of the inhabitants 685 tons of earth would in the first place have to be brought into the city daily, and then this amount, added to 145 tons of nightsoil and urine, would have to be taken away.

Whether the expense of the carriage alone would prove fatal to the general adoption of the earth system in this city remains to be seen. It must be remembered also that the habits of the people in performing ablution after defæcation will interfere with the success of this scheme, not to speak of the difficulty of storing the earth in a place where the annual rainfall averages 76 inches. But by the future development of the system in towns in England we shall see whether the difficulties I have hinted at can in any way be got over, and whether it is possible to apply it to a tropical city like Bombay.

There can be no doubt that it is a most excellent system in a sanitary point of view, and one which would enable us to fulfil the great natural law of restoring to the earth that which we have taken from her.

There is also a modification of this plan which I think might with advantage be tried as a great improvement on our present system. I mean the one that effects the separation of the urine and fæces at the privies themselves; the urine and ablution water would run away to waste, but the fæces would be preserved. A further description of this system of *Interception* will be found in a paper read by Mr. Bannehr and published by the Congress on the Sewage of Towns, edited by Dr. Hitchman.

I am particularly anxious that the houses in that portion of the Fort in which the main-drains have been completed should be connected at once with the sewers, as it will not only save the expense of the pay of the halalcores now stationed there, but experience will be gained regarding the efficacy of ventilating sewers containing nightsoil on to the streets, on the practicability of adapting waterclosets for native use, and on other points which are of vital interest concerning the working of the water system in a tropical country.

I have before expressed my opinion that in a city like this, where we have only rain during four months in the year, there is an additional reason why the Rainfall should be separated from the Sewage; and that, if the water system be decided upon, the channels to convey the sewage should be as small and as well ventilated as possible, and that means of flushing them regularly twice daily should be provided.

As I have stated in various reports I have submitted during the year, a third method known by the name of the *Liernur* system, if found to answer on trial, would be the best of any in a sanitary point of view. Sectional isolation is provided by it and all danger of subsoil, air, and drinking water being contaminated by fæcal impurities is said to be rendered impossible.

This as well as the earth system has the one great advantage over the water system, that it preserves for agriculture the best fertilizing agent known, and for which manure in course of time there would, I have little doubt be a great demand. It is easy for opponents to say the natives of this country would never use it. My answer is, human nature is stronger than caste prejudices, and if the native see one man by using this manure gets richer and finer crops than they do without it, that the almighty rupee will very quickly dispel any little feeling of that kind.

EUROPEAN INSPECTORS.

I am glad to be able to bear testimony to the continued good conduct of the European Inspectors employed in my department. They have often very difficult parts to play, and I believe that they strive to carry out my orders regarding the working of the Act, viz. that it is our duty to get improvements done by persuasion and warning, and not to be anxious to have recourse to the Police Courts except as the last resource.

The work of an Inspector in the Public Health Department is naturally of a most arduous and continuous kind, and precludes the holder from ever having a holiday, the only recognised holidays in the Department being the afternoon of Sundays, and of those native holidays, such as the Holi, when the coolies wont work.

My Inspectors also run great risks of contracting disease, and it appears to me to be rather hard that an Inspector who faithfully performs his duty should be liable to be dismissed without pension or remuneration for inability to continue it on account of disease contracted whilst in the performance of that duty.

I would therefore suggest that a Superannuation Fund* be commenced, by which an Inspector of good character might, after a certain length of service and on certain conditions, be entitled to some kind of pension. I would also ask you to recommend the Justices to build houses for the Inspectors either at or in the immediate vicinity of the stables of each ward. At present it is impossible for the Inspectors to know what is going on in the stables at night, and I am always afraid that a fire may occur.

There have been several instances in which petty thefts have been committed which I believe the presence of the Inspector would have stopped, and above all it would be a great and I am sure well-merited boon to the Inspectors, who have now great difficulty in securing houses in the neighbourhood of their stables at reasonable rates. I would remind you that free quarters are provided for other Municipal servants, viz. the European Police, who have also the benefit of a Superannuation Fund.

I must especially thank Mr. Brunton, the Chief Superintendent, for the able and efficient manner in which he has during this year, as well as last, rendered me the most willing and intelligent assistance.

In Mr. Brunton the Municipality has an Officer second to none in zeal and devotion, and the manner in which he has got up his cases and conducted the prosecutions in the Police Courts has several times been mentioned to me with praise by Mr. Leathes, the Solicitor to the Municipality, and by the different Magistrates. The Bench has already testified its sense of Mr. Brunton's value by increasing his salary for the present year.

Before finishing this portion of my report, I would wish to bring to your notice the extreme desirability of providing dwellings for the Bigarries and Halalcores in the vicinity of each stable.

If this were done the Inspector would know exactly where to look for his men when wanted. At present these people reside in different places, and frequently at long distances from the ward in which they work, so that in case of their absence much time is lost in going to hunt them up. Every one of these labourers would gladly pay a fair amount of rent, and if they lived in Municipal houses there would not be the constant danger of strikes amongst them taking place.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The duties connected with the registration of births and deaths were permanently attached to the Health Officer on the 1st January 1867. This Section will therefore form the Mortuary Report for the twentieth year of registration. The Tables which will be found in the Appendix are those for which this city is so much indebted to Dr. Leith's skill and care. It has not been deemed expedient to assimilate these returns to the Classification of Deaths used by the Registrar-General of England, as it was thought better to defer the introduction of any such changes until some decision had been arrived at regarding the alterations on this subject proposed by the Committee of the Royal College of Physicians.

As had been before brought to notice by my Predecessors in this office, the registration of births was most unsatisfactory, whilst though it was allowed that all deaths were reported to the office, yet that the *causes* of deaths were most imperfectly given. I therefore, with your sanction, divided the city into fifteen districts, and appointed a Registrar of Births and Deaths to each, and attempted to ensure more accurate information being given on these points by having hand-bills circulated and battakees beaten in every part of the city, warning the inhabitants that they were liable to a penalty if they neglected to give information to the Registrar of the district in which they resided, both as regards births and deaths occurring in their families, as laid down in Sections CCXIV. and CCXV. of [illegible] of 1865.

This measure was attended [illegible] immediate good results. The number of births registered in the following week went up from 145 to 267; and I summoned 8 persons for neglecting to give the information required; but in the meantime some of the Justices pointed out to you that the Sections of the Act I have quoted hardly gave the Municipal Commissioner the power I had stated in the notice, as some of the requirements were not mentioned in them but in the Schedule to which they referred. I was therefore ordered not to take action. The consequence has been that the number of births reported to have taken place during 1867 only amount to 5,115, or 789 less than during 1866, when 5,904 births were registered. Both these amounts are of course perfectly absurd as in any way indicating what the birth-rate really has been, and as the matter now stands the registration of births is a perfect farce, and is the most unsatisfactory part of my work.

The Registrars have done good service in reporting more correctly the *causes* of deaths, but it is very hard that on account of carelessness in the wording of the Act a great cause should be impeded, and that our birth and death returns are necessarily wanting in the first element of value—accuracy.

I have written to you on several occasions on this subject, and reported that in my opinion the City should be divided into certain Registration Districts, and a full-time Registrar be appointed to each, whose sole duty should be to register all births and deaths occurring in his district, and that, as regards the registration of births, the parents of a new-born child, or the occupier of the house in which such birth might occur, should be bound, under a penalty, to attend at the office of the Registrar of the district within eight days of the birth of such child and give the requisite information. In order still further to ensure this necessary act being accomplished, all medical practitioners, whether qualified or unqualified, hakims, midwives, &c. should register their names in your office, and be bound, under a penalty, to give notice to the Registration Office of all births and deaths at which they personally attended.

As regards the registration of deaths there could be no hardship in compelling the friends of the deceased to call at the office of the Registrar of the district before the body was conveyed to the place of disposal, and to obtain his certificate to the effect that the act of registration had been completed. At each place of disposal of the dead there should be stationed a Police Peon, who should be instructed not to permit the body of the deceased person to be disposed of until the Registration Certificate was produced.

Of course it would be so arranged that each Registrar should live in his district, and in the vicinity to that place of disposal where most funerals would be likely to take place.

There is also another reason why the arrangement I propose should be carried out. At present the reports of death are not received in my office until the morning after the body has been disposed of. If the cause of death is found to be cholera, small-pox, measles, or fever, intimation is immediately sent to the Inspector of the ward in which the deceased died, who is ordered to proceed at once to the house and disinfect the room, clothes, and bedding which the deceased used, and also all drains and privies in the immediate vicinity of the house; but even with the greatest expedition, leaving all other work as he is ordered to do, in the event of the death having been caused by cholera, the Inspector cannot possibly reach the house until many hours after the body had left, by which time the mischief may have been done, and the specific poison of cholera be widely spread in the locality; whereas if the arrangement I recommend were carried out, in the event of any deaths from the above diseases being registered, intimation would be at once sent to the Inspector, who would probably disinfect the house and its belongings before the funeral party returned.

I would again urge upon you the necessity of preparing for a fresh enumeration of the inhabitants. The one in 1864 was taken when the labour market had attained its heighest numbers, and I have very grave doubts as to whether the figures therein given represent truly the existing population, and, as Dr. Leith has so frequently urged, from the *fluctuating* element of our community a Census should be taken at two different periods of the year—February and July. I would therefore most earnestly solicit that preparations may at once be put in hand in order that a census may be taken in the first-named month in the ensuing monsoon, so that before the next annual report is submitted we may have some correct knowledge of the true amount of our population. At the commencement of 1866 the late Dr. Haines ordered the Mortuary Abstract for that year to commence on the 1st day of January so that for the future they might coincide with the Civil year. Up to that time these returns had been kept from the 1st day of February in each year. The alteration is an improvement, as it will enable the Health Officer to comply with the Commissioner's request to submit his Annual Report before the end of March; but this alteration must be remembered in comparing the rate of mortality in different years previous to 1866, as the number of deaths recorded to have taken place, for example, in the year 1864 include the deaths that actually occurred in January 1865.

During the year ending 31st December 1867 the total number of deaths recorded to have taken place from *all causes* amounted to 16,088, or, exclusive of still-born, to 15,500. Of the total number of persons who died during the year, 8,606 were born in Bombay, 7,274 elsewhere, and the places of births in the remaining 208 were unknown. The families of 2,384 deceased persons were stated to reside in Bombay, whilst 13,507 persons died whose families belonged to other places, and in 197 instances the particulars under this head could not be learnt.

11,890 bodies were buried, 3,354 burnt, and 844 were exposed to carrion birds.

Of the 15,500 persons who died during the year, in three cases the sex could not be distinguished, from advanced decomposition, but in the remainder, 8,573 were males and 6,924 were females, being in the proportion of 123 males to 100 females.

The following roll, showing the number of deaths from zymotic disease and from all causes during each month of the years 1864-65-66-67, will illustrate at a glance the improvement that has taken place in the public health :—

	1864.						1865.					
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	All other causes except Zymotic.	Total exclusive of Still-born.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	All other causes except Zymotic.	Total exclusive of Still-born.
Jan...	622	65	5	1140	514	2346	363	36	16	1582	540	2537
Feb...	401	158	22	899	514	1993	540	59	25	1861	505	2990
Mar...	302	367	31	1022	510	2232	520	186	54	2410	500	3620
Apr...	680	438	27	1140	526	2811	352	173	74	2588	541	3728
May...	837	302	13	1204	476	2832	627	68	83	2462	561	3801
June	395	185	15	1034	459	2088	206	33	49	1381	476	2138
July...	371	85	4	930	464	1854	116	10	28	1235	709	2098
Aug...	351	43	2	1050	505	1951	62	9	12	1154	561	1798
Sept...	232	20	1	990	455	1698	30	7	8	1137	524	1706
Oct...	88	10	3	1002	399	1502	32	5	7	1009	426	1479
Nov...	137	13	1	1015	421	1587	22	9	10	943	371	1355
Dec...	431	21	8	1168	493	2121	13	22	12	977	359	1383
Years	4847	1707	132	12593	5736	25015	2883	567	369	18739	6073	28631

	1866.						1867.					
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	All other causes except Zymotic.	Total exclusive of Still-born.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	All other causes except Zymotic.	Total exclusive of Still-born.
Jan...	13	35	49	1058	353	1508	11	14	3	503	944	1475
Feb...	15	98	89	981	360	1546	21	66	1	534	736	1358
Mar...	12	257	141	1114	358	1882	12	247	3	470	745	1477
Apr...	16	271	117	1088	398	1887	26	211	3	548	685	1474
May...	21	209	52	1035	418	1735	5	190	4	602	647	1484
June...	15	112	20	761	389	1297	9	151	3	470	632	1265
July...	27	54	6	562	538	1187	5	81	2	396	685	1169
Aug...	43	23	4	574	556	1200	5	40	1	318	830	1194
Sept...	63	9	1	544	467	1084	7	16	1	374	702	1100
Oct...	49	1	1	617	477	[illegible]	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	428	677	1114
Nov...	31	1	1	697	418	1148	4	11	[illegible]	397	698	1182
Dec...	27	8	1	843	426	1300	1	17		564	662	1244
Years	832	1079	482	9877	5095	16865	111	1055	24	5674	8636	15500

Assuming the population to have been the same in the four years, the rate of deaths per 1,000 would stand thus—

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
	Rate per 1,000	Rate per 1,000	Rate per 1,000	Rate per 1,000
Cholera	5·93	3·53	·40	·13
Small-pox	2·09	0·69	1·32	1·29
Measles	0·16	0·45	·59	·02
Fever	15·42	22·94	12·09	6·94
All other Causes	7·02	7·43	6·25	10·57
Total of all Causes	30·62	35·04	20·65	18·95
Population estimated at 816,562, one death to every	32 persons living.	28	48	52

The falling off in the rate of fever in 1867 is partly owing to the greater accuracy in recording the causes of death. As will be remarked, a corresponding increase has taken place in the ratio of deaths from all other causes, excluding those from fever and zymotic diseases.

It is satisfactory to note that during the year only 111 persons have died from cholera, of whom 72 were males and 39 females. This disease entirely died out in the month of November. Those cases that did occur were sporadic, and the disease never once assumed an epidemic type. This number of deaths is fewer than has been recorded since 1858, when there were only 105 deaths reported. In 1848 there were only 69. The mean number of deaths from this disease during the ten previous years was 1,988.

The absence of epidemic cholera during the year must not be ascribed to increased efforts in sanitation. Doubtless this had somewhat to do in preventing the cholera germ in each case from becoming a centre of reproduction, but the conditions under which the specific poison of cholera appears to become active were absent in the Mofussil, and all that we had to deal with, as far as could be ascertained, were cases where the poison originated among ourselves and which was stamped out as soon as it appeared. My Inspectors have done good service in administering doses of cholera-mixture in many cases where, in going their rounds they heard of persons being sick with symptoms of this disease before any intimation of its appearance was received at the office. In every such case, and whenever a report of death from cholera is received in my office, the privies, drains, &c. of the houses where the disease showed itself are immediately disinfected with McDougall's powder.

Remembering the sad lesson of 1859, when cholera was introduced into Bombay from its having broken out among the labourers employed in the construction of the Bhore Ghat Incline, I represented the necessity for introducing vigorous sanitary measures among the labourers employed on the construction of the Mhow Ke-Mulla Viaduct on the Bhore Ghat, and all that we can do until some effective system of drainage is established is to keep a vigilant watch for its appearance in the Mofussil, and to take such measures as appear necessary to guard against its introduction into this city from the infected quarter. With this object in view, vessels coming from Kurrachee and the ports of the Indus were placed under provisional quarantine until they had been inspected by the Health Officer of the Port, the disease having been imported into Sind by a party of travellers from the North-West.

Should the disease unfortunately make its appearance, we must be prepared to meet it with vigorous measures at its first onset, and it is for this reason that I so strenuously advocate the retention of the superintendence of the Halalcores under the Municipal officers, for, as Dr. Simon, the medical officer to the Privy Council, says, in words I would fain impress on the minds of Justices—

"Excrement sodden earth; excrement reeking air; excrement tainted water—these are for us the causes of cholera.

"The local conditions of safety are above all these two—*1st*. That by appropriate structural works the excremental produce of the population shall be so promptly and so thoroughly removed that the inhabited place in its air and soil should be absolutely without fæcal impurities; and *2nd*. That the water-supply of the population shall be derived from such sources, and conveyed in such channels, that its contamination by excrement is impossible."

Small-pox has carried off 1,055 persons, of whom 541 were males and 514 females. 836 of the total number died before they had completed their 9th year of life. The average for the preceding ten years was 880. I would earnestly advise that measures may be at once taken to render vaccination compulsory. It must ever be remembered that the rate of mortality does not give a true idea of the extent of the prevalence of a disease, or the amount of misery it produces. The mortuary tables are silent regarding the number of persons who are removed from the duties and pleasures of life on account of sickness, or on the effects such attacks may have in shortening life or in making its after enjoyment less useful; and small-pox, which has during the last ten years actually slain 9,857 persons, should by the strong arm of the law be prevented from soiling our bills of mortality with its loathsome presence to such an extent.

The following tables, taken from the Report of the Small-pox and Vaccination Committee, and published in the 2nd volume of the Transactions of the Epidemiological Society, will show the result that Vaccination has in saving life :—

Tables showing the Annual Mortality from Small-pox in England and in London in three periods—(1) before the enactment of any Vaccination laws; (2) after Vaccination was provided gratuitously, but was not obligatory; and (3) since Vaccination has been obligatory.

I.—DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX IN ENGLAND.

(1) Before the enactment of any Vaccination Laws.		(2) Vaccination provided gratuitously, but not obligatory.		(3) Vaccination obligatory.	
Year.	Number of Deaths.	Year.	Number of Deaths.	Year.	Number of Deaths.
1838	16,268	1841	6,368	1854	2,808
1839	9,131	1842	2,715	1855	2,525
1840	10,434	1847	4,226	1856	2,277
		1848	6,903	1857	3,936
		1849	4,645	1858	6,460
		1850	4,666	1859	3,848
		1851	6,997	1860	2,749
		1852	7,320	1861	1,320
		1853	3,151		
Average annual Deaths	11,944	....	5,221	....	3,240

II.—DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX IN LONDON.

(1) Before the enactment of any Vaccination Laws.		(2) Vaccination provided gratuitously, but not obligatory.		(3) Vaccination obligatory.	
Year.	Number of Deaths.	Year.	Number of Deaths.	Year.	Number of Deaths.
1838	3,817	1841	1,053	1854	694
1839	634	1842	360	1855	1,037
1840	1,235	1843	438	1856	531
		1844	1,804	1857	156
		1845	909	1858	242
		1846	257	1859	1,153
		1847	955	1860	898
		1848	1,617	1861	217
		1849	518	1862	345
		1850	498	1863	2,012
		1851	1,066		
		1852	1,159		
		1853	211		
Average annual Deaths.	1,859	....	826	....	728

"*In reading these tables, especially the one relating to London, the progressive increase of population must be borne in mind.*"

In the month of January 14 deaths took place from this disease. In February they rose to 66, but in March 247 deaths were recorded, and in the 2nd quarter of the year it carried off 553 persons, after which it gradually fell. It will be observed that the period of the commencement of the sudden rise in deaths from this disease is coincident with the time of the influx of Mahomedan pilgrims to Bombay for the purpose of making the Haj. The new act for the better sanitary regulation of the City of Bombay will, it is to be hoped, prevent these persons from spreading the disease, authority being given in it to remove persons who have no proper lodging to a Sanitarium.

Measles has been nearly extinct, only 24 cases having occurred during the year against a ten years' average of 419.

The total deaths from epidemic diseases were 1,190, the average of the previous ten years being 3,287.

5,674 deaths from fever were recorded during the year, 4,925 cases being classed simply as fever.

3,082 males and 2,592 females died from this disease. The greatest number of deaths in either sex occurred between the ages of 25 and 34.

The decennial average of deaths from fever is 9,309; but although, as before pointed out, the Registrars have been been able to reduce the recorded number of deaths from this disease, I cannot hope for even an approximate amount of accuracy until all deaths shall, by law, be reported to the Registrars, who by careful examination will be able to distinguish whether the so-called fever was only a concomitant symptom of the disease which proved fatal, or whether the person really died from a fever of a distinct type. 1,576 deaths, or about one-fourth of the total number, are reported to have taken place in children under the age of two years.

It will be observed that fever was at its highest in the 2nd quarter of the year, the deaths during which time amounted to 1,620. During the monsoon months, when our drains got well washed, the number fell to 1,088, and in the 4th quarter it amounted up to 1,459.

The deaths from cholera, small-pox, measles, and fever amount to 6,864.

I have had 4,697 houses in which such deaths took place disinfected, and reports made regarding the condition of the privies, drains, water-supply, &c. of each house. In the remaining 2,167 cases the houses in which the deceased lived could not be found. Sufficient attention has not been paid to the proper numbering of the houses, and the Inspectors are consequently unable to find out in what house the deceased lived.

Dr. Leith, on page 40 of his Report, especially recommended—

> "That for registration and other purposes the houses in each street and road be numbered in regular order, and that the number be painted conspicuously on the entrances; the even numbers might be on one side and the odd numbers on the other side of the street. The present assessment numbers are irregularly distributed, and are of little or no use for registration or direction. The assessor's books might be made to conform to this improved numbering."

I would wish to bring to your notice a suggestion that Major Laughton made to me with reference to the above recommendation, viz. that he should undertake the numbering of the houses and naming of the streets. If this be done the value of his map will be much increased, and I would ask that this work should be put in hand at once and completed before the Census is taken.

Diseases of the Nervous system carried off 1,564 persons, the average for the previous ten years being 699.

Diseases of Vasqular system caused 74 deaths, the average being 33.

Diseases of Respiratory system gave 3,380 deaths against a ten-years' average of 972.

Diseases of the Alimentary system account for 2,038 deaths, the mean being 1,798.

Cachexy and Debility caused 903 deaths against a decennial average of 1,282.

The marked difference in the numbers of these classes of deaths during this year and those recorded during the ten previous years will testify to the necessity that exists for a still better system of Registration being introduced.

The deaths from Accident and Violence amounted to 253, which is 23 above the average of ten years but 109 less than in 1866, and the lowest number since 1863, when 209 deaths took place from these causes.

13 persons died from the effect of being run over in the public street, and the same number lost their lives from injuries connected with railways.

5 from accidents caused by machinery.

1 from effect of being struck by a piece of rock whilst blasting.

31 from falls from a height, such as scaffolding, &c.; 6 from falls into the holds of ships; 18 from the falling upon them of heavy weights, such as cotton bales; 15 from falling houses; 5 from being jammed between barges, logs of wood, &c.

Excessive drinking killed 9 persons; whilst 10 committed suicide, and 4 lost their lives accidentally by taking some kinds of poison. 6 deaths are recorded from hanging, 2 suicidal, and 4 by judicial sentence; 3 from the explosion of a boiler, and 3 from the explosion of turpentine.

67 deaths took place from drowning—7 in quarry holes accidentally, and 1 was found drowned.

27 in tanks—18 accidental, 1 suicidal, and 8 found drowned.

23 in the sea—11 accidental, and 11 found drowned.

The number of accidental deaths from drowning would point to the desirability of those Sections of the Act which refer to the enclosure of dangerous quarry-holes, tanks, and wells being put into force by the proper authority. 2 persons died from the effect of blows. Under the head of Gunshot Wounds there were 3 deaths recorded—2 suicidal, and 1 accidental. 6 persons were killed by being stabbed in various parts of the body; 3 committed suicide by cutting their throats. Death ensued in 6 cases after snake-bite. 15 persons died from the effect of burns and 9 died from the effects of injuries the cause of which was unknown.

The still-born amounted to 588, of whom 348 were males and 240 females.

The following table will show the number of persons who have died during the year in different races, with the mean of preceding ten years :—

	ASARCOPHAGOUS.			SARCOPHAGOUS.											
	Boodhist and Jain.	Brahmun.	Lingaet and Bhatia.	Hindoo of other Caste.	Hindoo Outcaste.	Moosulman.	Parsi.	Jew.	Native Christian.	Indo-European.	European.	Negro-African.	Chinese.	Other & unknown Races.	All Castes.
Dying in 1867	563	422	284	7358	1191	3869	840	82	511	33	216	110	13	18	15500
Mean of 10 years ending 31st December 1866.	756	489	337	8989	1177	4202	865	63	560	44	318	171	7	54	18031

1,269 persons of non-flesh-eating races have died during the year, of whom 692 were males and 577 were females, or in the proportion of 119 males to 100 females.

14,231 deaths have been registered among the flesh-eating races. In 3 cases the sex, from advanced decomposition, could not be distinguished. Of the remainder, 7,881 were males and 6,347 females, or in the proportion of 124·1 males to 100 females.

In most of the different races the number of deaths is under the decennial average. In the Hindoo Outcastes the average was exceeded. This may perhaps be accounted for from the fact that persons belonging to this division have been imported by the Municipality in large numbers.

It is difficult to account for the increased death rate among the Jews, or why the proportion of deaths among the females of this community should exceed that of the males by 4·8.

FORT POLICE COURT.—29TH APRIL.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

ASSAULT.—Rumju Ali was charged with assaulting one Begun, woman, on the 28th instant.

From the evidence of the prosecutrix it appeared that on Tuesday night last, about 10 o'clock, the prisoner came to her house and asked for a prostitute. She said she had none, whereupon the prisoner struck her with a stone which he had in his hand. A wound was inflicted near her left cheek bone, which bled a good deal.

His Worship on the evidence before him convicted the prisoner and fined him Rs. 15; in default of payment of fine, to be imprisoned for thirty days in the County Jail.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Bomanjee Framjee was charged with driving his buggy in the Bazar Gate Street in a rash and negligent manner. The defendant was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—29TH APRIL.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

THEFT.—A Mahomedan woman, named Sharoobaee, appeared before His Worship and laid the following information:—I am a widow, and reside in Null Bazar. I know one Mahomed Ali Goolam Mohideen, who is my late husband's nephew. He used to come to my house occasionally. My husband died about fifteen days ago. His caste people came to my house to perform the funeral ceremonies, and Mahomed Ali Goolam Mohideen also came. After the ceremonies had been performed I had occasion to open a box which was left in my bedroom. On entering the room I found that the box was not there. The box contained one gold bracelet of the value of two hundred rupees, six gold rings of the value of one hundred rupees, and wearing apparel of the value of fifty rupees, also one hundred and sixty rupees in cash and notes. From information received from my castemen I have reason to believe that Mahomed Ali Goolam Mohideen took away the box. I have witnesses to prove that Mahomed Ali confessed that he took away the box. I therefore charge Mahomed Ali with theft of the box, and of the articles of jewellery, clothing, and cash contained therein, of the aggregate value of Rs. 510, and pray that a warrant may issue for his apprehension, and that he may be dealt with according to law.

On the foregoing information His Worship ordered a warrant to issue for the apprehension of Mahomed Ali.

SUSPECTED THEFT.—Babajee Ramjee was charged with having in his possession seven dishes and nineteen pieces of cloth, of the collective value of Rs. 15-8, reasonably suspected of being stolen. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and His Worship sentenced him to six weeks' imprisonment in the County Jail.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AHMEDNUGGUR, 26TH APRIL.

FROM private letters which arrived by last mail from Abyssinia we hear that, in anticipation of a speedy termination to the campaign, the head quarter wing of the 3rd Dragoon Guards had received orders to commence volunteering, and would be sent direct to England as soon as all was over. When last we heard of our gallant friends, they were marching with all speed to the front, in the hopes of joining Sir Robert Napier in time to be present at the opening of the ball before Magdala, and we expect next mail to hear that they have succeeded in their attempt.

The above orders will most probably soon be followed by similar ones to the remainder of the regiment stationed here, and the chances are they will go home by one of the first troop-ships that leaves after the monsoon. The regiment has been among us so many years that we shall miss them very much when ever the time comes for them to leave. They have always endeavoured by hospitality and entertainments to promote that sociability and good feeling for which our little station is far famed, and the good wishes of all will accompany them wherever they go.

The regiment will probably be replaced by the 3rd Hussars from England, but at so distant a period it is impossible to state with certainty.

A batch of forty recruits for the 3rd Dragoon Guards arrived here from England a few days ago, and thirty-one men for the Horse Artillery are daily expected.

A very pleasant change has taken place in the weather, and it is not nearly so hot as it was when I last wrote.

The present season has as yet been a particularly healthy one, and there is no particular sickness to speak of either here or in the districts. If we can only get through next month with a clean bill of health, we shall then enter upon the monsoon, to my mind the pleasantest time of the year at Ahmednuggur. Meanwhile, what with balls and parties (of which there are several in prospect, I hear) we manage to make the time pass both pleasantly and quickly.

Training for the races is progressing steadily, and already the number of horses going round has slightly increased. We expect this season's racing to be better than usual, and I believe out-stations will contribute plenty of horses, and they will have to be pretty good ones to beat some of our "flyers" that are being so carefully prepared.

BENGAL.

THE Persians, it is reported, are daily increasing their forces in Seistan. Zainal-ood-deen, the commander of the army, has marched to attack the Belooch chieftain who refused to pay allegiance to the Shah.—*Englishman, April 23.*

DURING Mr. Campbell's short administration of the Central Provinces he constantly impressed on all the officers employed on the Nagpore and Jubbulpore road the necessity of sparing neither expense nore trouble to place that road in a thoroughly fit state to bear the large increase of traffic from the carriage of the mails and passengers to and from Bombay. The chief causes of delays at present are the crossing of the Rivers Kanhan and Nerbudda, which streams the ferry boats at times of sudden floods are unable to cross. The road will also be heavy during the ensuing monsoons, as it is prsposed metal 86 miles, but it is hoped that the repares will be sufficient to keep the road in road in good order during the whole of 1869. Arrangements similar to those adopted during the monsoons last year are to be again made during the next rainy season for the assistance of travellers, under the sanction of the Governal-General, who at the same time expressed his opinion that the complaints recently made of the state of the road were unfair both to Government and the transit dawk eropretors. The difficulties hoth of reparing the road, and keeping a supply of draught animals, are very great on a road which traverses more hilly country than any other in India on which similar modes of travelling are adopted.—*Englishmen, April 23.*

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE residents of the Station purpose entertaining Mr. John Campbell at a farewell banquet, to be given in the Nagpore Club on the 28th instant.—*Central India Times, April 25.*

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF AN OFFICER.—A couple of weeks ago a certain Captain of Artillery, residing in the Ordnance Lines, Seetabuldee, obtained three days' leave of absence to enjoy the delightful excitement of *shikaring*. But, strange to say, the gallant sportsman has not since returned, nor have any tiding of him been received at head quarters.

The wild conjectures indulged in to account for his prolonged absence are endless. But the three following surmises seem the most plausible. Some think that he has been carried off bodily by a tiger; others, that he has fallen into a tank and been drowned; others, that he has levanted to Australia.

It is to be hoped that the missing Captain may soon turn up, were it only to deliver the public mind from the state of anxious suspense in which his unexplained disappearance has placed it. A military guard is at present in charge of his penates.—*Nagpore Observer, April 22.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

GENERAL ABBOTT has been appointed Agent of the Punjab and Delhi Railways in the room of Colonel Elphinstone, dismissed. Mr. Harrison, who has been acting as Agent for several months past, will resume his post as Chief Engineer.—*Lahore Chronicle, April 22.*

FEARFUL DISASTER AND LOSS OF LIFE IN THE RIVER HOOGHLY.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE "ETHEL" AND "AGAMEMNON."

(Englishman, April 24.)

THE following was issued as an Extra yesterday afternoon:—

Last evening the ship "Ethel," proceeding down the river in tow of the steamer "Rattler," and at anchor off Nynan, near Hooghly Point, was run into on the port quarter by the ship "Agamemnon" going down in tow of the steamers "Celerity" and "Agra," and which had just cast off the steamers. The "Ethel's" cable parted, and both vessels drifted on the sand, and immediately turned over. The chief officer and three of the crew of the "Ethel" were drowned, and also several of the "Agamemnon's" crew. The following particulars have just come to hand:—

"No cargo of either ship could be saved. The masts of the 'Agamemnon' are visible, but the 'Ethel' has entirely disappeared."

The steamers have returned with the captains and survivors of the unfortunate ships.

The "Agamemnon" was an iron ship of above 1,500 tons register, belonging to Liverpool, and was bound to London with a general cargo of rice, seeds, tea, shellac, cotton, jute, hides, &c. The "Ethel," was a wooden vessel of 1,746 tons register, was bound to Dundee with the largest cargo of jute which ever left the Hooghly, the property of Mr. James C. Lyell, of this city. The value of the ships and their cargoes amounted to above £100,000. We understand that a subscription is being raised in town for the survivors.

The following are additional particulars gathered by our reporter:—

Captain McInnes, of the "Ethel," reports that that vessel left Garden Reach in tow of the steam-tug "Rattler" about 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning. Passed the "Agamemnon" in tow of the "Celerity" and "Agra" between Atcheepore and Nynan, and came to anchor at the latter place at about 20 minutes to 5 P.M. Shortly after the "Ethel" was brought to anchor, the "Agamemnon" came up, rounded to up the river, and cast off the "Celerity, the other steamer remaining fast alongside. At that time the "Agamemnon" dropped about 150 yards above the "Ethel," apparently with the intention of anchoring on the port quarter or astern of the latter vessel. There appeared to be not sufficient water for her to anchor in that position, and she then steamed ahead across the bows of the "Ethel," with the intention of anchoring ahead of that vessel. In steaming across the bows of the "Ethel," the "Agamemnon" had a strong cant to the starboard, having the tide on the port bow, which caused her to drift down towards the "Ethel." When it was found that the "Agamemnon" was nearing the "Ethel," and that it was likely that a collision would take place, the stoppers of the chain of the latter vessel were cut, and more chain paid out, but while in the act of doing this, the "Agamemnon's" starboard quarter took the "Ethel" on the port bow, and in the collision the chain parted. The "Agamemnon" still keeping athwart the "Ethel's" bows, an anchor was let go from her, but just at this time both the vessels took the ground and then separated, lying about half a ship's length from one another. When the "Ethel" grounded she gave a heavy lurch to starboard, righted again, but with the second lurch capsized, the "Agamemnon" going over about the same time. When the "Ethel" capsized the crew were in different parts of the ship about their duties. The chief officer, Mr. Holburt, was on the starboard side of the deck for'ard and when he found the ship going over, started to run aft, and it is supposed that he must have been killed by the fall of the loose spare spars from the top of the house on deck. Three of the crew of the "Ethel" are also missing. Those who were saved got to the weather or port side of the ship, and were picked up by the captain of the "Rattler," by which vessel they were all brought up to town. When the "Rattler" left there was only about three feet of the broadside of the "Ethel," and a few of her spars visible above the water. The "Agamemnon" had totally disappeared.

BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

The following has been placed at our disposal by Captain Henry P. Hamer, commander of the steamer "Rattler," who, strange to say, saved the crew of the "John Vanner" at the same place early in 1865:—

"I beg to say that the 'Ethel' was towed down to Nynan by the steamer 'Rattler' under my command. I turned her round, and she anchored at that place about 4-30 P.M. on the 22nd instant. I then proceeded into safe anchorage myself, and while giving my steamer chain I noticed the 'Agamemnon,' which vessel had turned round above the 'Ethel,' and appeared to be dropping foul of the latter ship. The pilot in charge of the 'Agamemnon' seemed to me to be trying to steam higher up, but having an up-country steamer lashed to his ship on the port side, as soon as the steamer went on it caused the ship to trend over to starboard, bringing the ship athwart the tide, and before she could get far enough to the eastward, her stern fouled the 'Ethel's' port bow, and parted the latter vessel's chain. Both ships then drifted for a short time in that position, but the moment the 'Agamemnon' cleared, I saw the 'Ethel' roll two or three times and then turn over. Within about a minute afterwards the 'Agamemnon' rolled in a similar manner, and then turned over, leaving a space of about fifty feet between the stem of the 'Ethel' and the stern of the 'Agamemnon.' I then proceeded to the wrecks, and succeeded in saving some of the crew of the 'Ethel,' and one of the men of the 'Agamemnon.' I am sorry to say that when the 'Ethel' turned over, four of her crew were drowned or killed, and I have just heard from Captain Richardson, of the 'Agamemnon' that four of his crew are missing."

THE IMPERIAL PAMPHLET.

(London Review.)

WHEN we consider the recent course of events in France, it is impossible not to feel that the pamphlet just issued, with the designation of "The Titles of the Napoleonic Dynasty," which is well known to have been "inspired" by the head of the State himself, has a certain significance demanding attention. The Empire has of late not been so successful as it was in its earlier years. The failure of the Mexican expedition—the aggrandisement of Prussian power—the various false starts, ending in discomfiture, which the Emperor made to obtain compensation for that aggrandisement—the unpopularity of the Army Bill, the increase of taxation, and the diminution of the national prosperity—have all conspired to engender a degree of discontent, which is probably not serious, but is nevertheless something different from the very general satisfaction lasting from the commencement of the Second Empire to about the year 1866. Moreover, Napoleon III. is getting old, and is not in the strongest health. The general elections to the Corps Legislatif are approaching, and the Opposition which has recently been considerably augmented, may become still stronger. Louis Napoleon must perceive that the times have changed greatly since the days when he was elected to the Empire. He was then childless and unmarried; he has now to consider his son even more than himself. The Prince Imperial is just twelve years of age, and in six years from the present time will be able, should necessity require it, to fill the throne himself, without the help, or the incumbrance, of a Regent. All these things have doubtless presented themselves to the mind of the French Emperor, who sees that it may be prudent to state once more, in a semi-authoritative manner, the several claims to the support and loyalty of Frenchmen which he conceives that he and his dynasty possess. This, it may be said, is a confession of weakness. It rather an acknowledgment that there is for the present some necessity for a vindication; but it is still more the consequence of that obligation to consult the popular wishes under which all democratic sovereignties must be content to lie. The late riots at Toulouse, in opposition to the new Army Bill, were sufficiently serious to enforce rather extensive military measures against them, and in that quarter at least republican cries have again been heard. We do not believe that there is any general opposition to the Empire in France; but recent events have created amongst certain classes a disposition to think of its failures rather than of its successes, and this is a feeling to be guarded against. Hence the Imperial pamphlet. If there are those who think that the Empire has no title to rule, greater than any which all the defeated factions put together could furnish, they shall be convinced by plain appeal to facts. So the Emperor's private secretary is set to work, and the pamphlet which is now engaging the attention of Europe comes forth, after a good deal of preliminary announcement calculated to excite the curiosity of the quidnuncs.

The pamphleteer in the first instance goes back to the year VIII. of the first French Republic (1799), when after General Buonaparte's suppression of the rising on the 18th of Brumaire, the successful young soldier was elected First Consul for ten years, by 3,911,007 votes for, to 1,562 against him. In two years and a half, a desire began to be felt that the First Consul's tenure of offie should be spread over a further period of ten years. A wish to this effect was expressed by the Tribunate on the 6th of May, 1802, and on the following day the Senate proposed to confer this extension of power on General Buonaparte. He would not accept it, however, unless it were sanctioned by a popular vote, and shortly afterwards the French people were called upon to decide by their suffrages whether or not the General should be First Consul for life. The votes on this occassion were—For, 3,568,185 against, 9,074. In March, 1804, it was considered desirable that the Chief Magistracy should be made hereditary in the family of Napoleon Buonaparte, and that the Government should become an Empire in title, as it was already in fact. Again the Senate expressed its wishes to the First Consul, and again he replied that the national sovereignty resided wholly and solely in the French people, and that so great a change could only be made by a direct appeal to them. The official title of the head of the State might indeed be altered from First Consul to Emperor without any such reference, for such a change was only nominal, and involved no substantial difference; but to make the office hereditary, whatever the name, was to re-establish monarchy, and to destroy the Republican form of government which the people had fought to obtain. For such a purpose—a purpose involving a radical and essential transformation—a *plebiscite* was necessary; and accordingly the people were again called to the balloting-urns, and, after twelve days' voting, the Imperial dignity was declared hereditary in the family of Napoleon Buonaparte, and in those of his brothers Joseph and Louis, by nearly three million and a half of votes. It is impossible to dispute the legitimacy of this act of popular sovereignty. The Empire was certainly created by the will of the French nation, and it was as certainly destroyed by the bayonets of a Holy Alliance of old-world despots who were as much alarmed at the principles of democratic rule which Napoleon so portentously embodied, as by the ambitious schemes he formed, and almost carried into effect, for the subjugation of Europe.

In this respect, as in others, the present Emperor has trodden in the steps of his uncle, and no man has ever gathered to himself such an enormous accumulation of national suffrages. After the establishment of the Republic of 1848 Louis Napoleon, while an exile in England, was elected a representative by four departments, but he declined the nomination. He was elected again by the same four departments and by a fifth, and he then accepted the position thus conferred on him. An attempt was made to exclude him from the Chamber, but it failed, and increased by what was nothing better than a display of folly and a confession of weakness on the part of the Government of the day. The first election to the Presidency in December, 1848, was in spite of much opposition, carried by more than five millions and a half of votes, while even General Cavaignac, who had saved the State from anarchy in the previous June, only counted 1,475,687 votes, and the other candidates were hardly recognised at all. It can scarcely be said by the bitterest enemy of the present Emperor that this election was "managed" by himself. The power was altogether in the hands of his opponents, and was used against him. Why the French people should have placed so much confidence in an untried man, whose antecedents were certainly not suggestive of political wisdom, is one of those mysteries of the popular will which are perhaps inscrutable. We can only guess obscurely that the magic of the name Napoleon had something to do with the result, and so pass on to more comprehensible events. The second election to the Presidency for a term of ten years, by 7,473,431 votes, and the re-establishment of the Empire by 7,824,189 votes, are circumstances coming more within the regular circle of political developments. They may either be attributed to the satisfaction of the people with Louis Napoleon's mode of discharging the Presidential office, or be imputed to terrorism and corruption exercised through the army, the priesthood, and the official circles. For our own part, we are disposed to reject the latter supposition. Napoleon III. may have exercised his power well or ill; but it is difficult to believe that he has not really derived it from the people. Such immense suffrages cannot be counterfeited; a whole nation—and a spirited nation, accustomed to revolutions, like the French—cannot be so bullied; in addition to which, the unquestionable genuineness of the first election gives a warrant to the two following. The Emperor, therefore, has a right to say, through the pen of his pamphleteer:—

"The *Plebiscitum* of 1852 responds like an echo to that of 1804. The 4,000,000 which astonished historians have risen to 8,000,000, and he who was called to the throne by virtue of the constitutions of the First Empire becomes the head of the Second Empire, uniting in his person the rights of hereditary succession and those of election. From 1799 to 1804, Napoleon I. received 10,000,000 suffrages; from 1848 to 1852, Napoleon III. received 20,000,000. Thirty millions of bulletins signed by the French people—these are the titles of the Napoleonic dynasty."

But, when we have given the Emperor all due credit for really representing the national will, the question arises, what right is possessed by a people at any time to bind its descendants permanently to a dynasty, or to a particular form of government? The French people might desire the rule of a Buonaparte in 1799, in 1802, in 1804, in 1848, in 1851, and in 1852, and yet desire it no longer in some latter year. Had the electors of those years any right to answer, not only for themselves, but for their decendants to all time? On this point the language of the pamplet is vague. One element of the Constitution, we are told, is progressive, and depends on the appreciation and authority of the Senate; the other is constant, permanent, and absolutely unchangeable, except by a *plebiscite*—by a vote demanded by the whole nation assembled in its *comices*. No such alteration, says the pamphleteer, is at present in contemplation. Now, if the people themselves could take the initiative in such a vote, there would be nothing more to desire; but if the motive power is to be in the hands of the Emperor himself, or under his immediate influence, no real guarantee exists for the popular right of rescinding what has been decreed. Suppose the nation once more to desire a Republic—suppose there exist an overwhelming majority in favour of such a change: is there any method short of revolution by which the transformation could be brought about? If not, the democratic character of the existing system, however perfect in other respects, is here at fault. The objection, no doubt, is one which applies to all hereditary monarchies; but then other monarchies do not assert for themselves a democratic warrant, nor take for their motto "Vox Populi, vox Dei," which the Imperial pamphlet bears proudly on its front. The United States' constitution really provides for all possibilities of change by peaceful means, and so bars the necessity of revolution; but the custom of the old world has been to invite revolution by not providing against it. Democratic monarchies seem likely to be the future form of government in Europe, and it would be well if France, which has set the example, were to complete it by placing in the hands of the people the fullest power to revise their own decisions. Such a power would disarm factious opposition, and establish the Empire on the most magnificent ground of right ever yet occupied by a monarchy.

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* Since the above was written I am glad to say that the question of a Superannuation Fund for Municipal servants has been brought to the notice of Her Majesty's Bench of Justices.

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BRITISH AND NATIVE ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA.

(*Saturday Review.*)

In the course of last Session Lord Cranborne expressed a doubt whether the system of government prevailing in the parts of India still under the rule of native princes was not, in many important respects better suited to the people, and better calculated to make them happy, than the system which we adopt in our territories. The subject thus started appeared to the Governor-General of so interesting a character that he sent a Circular inviting eminent officials in all parts of India to express their opinions on the matter. This Circular was a very strange document, and it may even be guessed that it was framed by some very unskilful subordinate, and was never seen by Sir John Lawrence before it was issued. The Viceroy was represented in it as anxious for inquiry, and yet quite sure of his conclusion before the inquiry was made. He did not really want any facts or statements to guide him, for the Circular informed those addressed in it that "His Excellency is of opinion that the masses of the people are incontestably more prosperous and (*sua si bona norint*) far more happy in British territory than they are under native rulers; and he considers that the present would be a good opportunity for proving this belief by a concentration of statistics from different parts of India." This language is well worth noticing, for it shows how naturally all despotic Governments run into the same groove. They all long for facts to prove a foregone conclusion. They invite their underlings to make "a concentration of statistics" to prove what the Viceroy happens to think right. Every one acquainted with French administration knows how regularly this is done in France. The Minister of the Interior is ordered to collect statistics; he guesses what the Emperor means to have proved. He tells the Prefets what the statistics are to be brought round to, and the zealous sous-Prefets work away, and in a few days have any amount of statistics which would prove, if necessary, that people at Cayenne are among the happiest in the world, *sua si bona norint*. In fact, on more than one occasion the Emperor has had to issue distinct orders that the real truth shall be told him. But although a ruler must sometimes learn the real facts in order to guide his own policy, he very often wants a statement of imaginary facts, and orders a "concentration of statistics" to hoodwink the outer world. The first Napoleon passed a great portion of his time in devising and arranging this sort of document. Of course, in India there is not at present any wish to deceive. The mere fact that this Circular is printed in a blue-book shows how innocently it was issued. But a bad practice may creep in, even if it is instituted by honest men in good faith; and the practice of ordering little men to collect facts to show that the opinion of a great man is right is a very bad practice. Nothing can be much more absurd, if we look at the mode in which a native of India would regard this Circular, than an official command to furnish facts proving that the natives ought to be happy; and nothing could be more vexatious and irritating to the English public than to think that what they are told about India officially is based on statistics made to order, and arranged so as to give a high official the satisfaction of thinking he is right in his opinions. In the decision of that greatest of all questions regarding India, the question of the greater or less degree in which the English public shall interfere in the government of India—the question which lies at the bottom of all main divergences of opinions about India—a document like this Circular must be taken into consideration. To the argument that the real thing to do is to get a good Viceroy and trust him, it may be replied with some weight that we want to watch, not so much the Viceroy, as his subordinates. We want to check the pernicious spirit of officialism. We must have some means of discountenancing such officials as the zealous persons who framed this astonishing Circular. At present, it must be owned, the ordinary English feeling of resenting the dictation of a coterie or an official clique prevails in an admirable degree in the Indian Civil Service. The officials who sent in reports in obedience to the Circular showed an independence which proves how very honourable and sound a body the Indian Civil Service is. They evidently thought much more of their own honour, and of the truth, than of pleasing the Vicerory. Many of these gentlemen had great difficulty, apparently in expressing themselves; they stray into grandiloquence and out of grammar, and are seemingly overpowered by a sort of fatal or magical necessity to keep bringing in the unhappy Latin tag with which the Viceroy's man supplied them. But they write honestly, sensibly, impartially, and with such an evident desire to do their duty, and to speak kindly and tenderly of the natives, as is most creditable to them, and is quite in harmony with all the traditions of the Service.

The general result is that we are good governors, but very unpopular. The natives respect us, they acknowledge that we make them rich and prosperous, that we are very just and very well meaning; but they cannot bear us. There is no mistake about this. The mass of the agricultural population is so far contented with what we have done for it, that it is passive; but all other classes hate us. The priestly classes naturally dislike us extremely, for we touch them in the tenderest of all points, that of religious supremacy. The military and adventurous classes object to a reign of order and law, and they have also lost the opportunity of action and advancement which we should offer them if we had a large native army on foot. Even the trading classes do not like us, for, although we enrich them, we annoy them by the strict form of our judicial proceedings, and we deprive them of the hopes of great prizes which they used to have when they could make fortunes out of the caprices or necessities of a native prince. What the natives really dislike in our government is the loss of this element of chance. The poetry seems taken out of their lives. There is no longer the sweet possibility of dreaming of a sudden stroke of good luck. They feel as Mr. Micawber might have felt if he had been forced to accept a hundred a year, payable quarterly, on condition that for the rest of his life he was to abandon all hopes whatever of something turning up. There would be the hundred a year certainly, but then all fun and delight would have been taken out of existence. The natives feel this loss in every department and sphere of life. We are most kind and considerate and just in fixing the amount which the cultivator has to pay for his land. We make him pay less than he has ever paid before, and we secure him against arbitrary augmentations of his rent, and against the absorption of the improvements he may make into the pocket of his landlord. This is all very kind and nice, [illegible] all seasons, under all circumstances, with inexorable severity. He does not love us for asking little, but hates us for asking that little so strictly. Under a native Government he would have to pay more, but then there would be a good chance of not having to pay it. In an unsettled state of society there is always something unexpected and revolutionary going on. There is a dynastic or military commotion, there are wars and rumours of war; there are tumults, contests, and occasionally a purple gleam of actual anarchy. The cultivator does not pay; his rent is in arrear; and when the anarchy is over, and the dull leaden sky of order again overshadows life, it is found that the arrears cannot be collected. Then the heart of the ryot leaps within him, and swells with the consciousness of victory. A brutal statistician might prove to him that in the long run, even taking his periods of happy freedom through a general anarchy into account, he pays more to the landlord than under the English system, but he would be perfectly deaf to argument. It is the element of chance that has made him happy, and thrown a glow over his miserable lot. The natives feel this throughout India, as is shown by the reports of officials in every part of the country. And yet these report equally show that individuals looking keenly to the main chance vastly prefer our rule to that of native princes. If a long slip of territory is cut off from the dominions of a native prince, and made English, settlers from the territories of the native prince immediately flock to it. If a slip is given back to a native prince, the native desert it for English territory. This is one of those seeming contradictions which used to give Lord Macaulay such profound delight, and appeared to open to him such subtly-tinted vistas into the secrets of human life. And yet nothing can be simpler. To be in English territory really pays best, and therefore the natives who consult most keenly their own interests prefer it. But the sentiment and poetry of life is on the side of native rule, and so the very people who personally long to profit by British rule talk, and even think, as if they vastly preferred the grand uncertainties of a barbarous despotism.

All the abler officials concur in two general conclusions, in adhering to which common-sense abundantly justifies them. In the first place, they see that the unpopularity of our Government has its good side. We are unpopular with the Hindoos because we are ahead of them, because we are wiser, juster, and more beneficent than any of their native rulers could be or would wish to be. We are determined that law shall prevail; that every creed, including Christianity, shall have a fair chance; that roguery and bribery and perjury shall, if possible, be put down. We think that there are principles of morality and justice and political economy which ought to prevail in India as in the rest of the world. We see that, if the State rules, it must either rule on a fixed and rigid system, or open the door to favouritism, corruption, and a host of attendant abuses. We cannot give up all that we believe and know to be true, from deference to the vague sentiments of indolent barbarians. We rule them to make them better, and being made better by haughty foreigners cannot be an agreeable process. If we did not try to improve the people, our consciences would prompt us to clear out at once. It is not to be supposed that the Government of Rome was very popular with Goths and Gauls, although the rule of Rome was the means ordained in the wisdom of Providence of imparting to incoherent tribes of semi-savages the blessings of law, literature, and Christianity. We can no more expect popularity in India than a good schoolmaster can expect popularity when he takes over a bad school. In the next place, all the discussion as to the comparative merits of native and English rule can have no practical bearing, except so far as it may teach us in any respect to improve our own system. We are there, and must stay there, and while we stay there must govern in our own way. The natives may like the splendid possibilities of anarchy, but we cannot permit anarchy to exist for an hour. The military classes may long for adventure, but we cannot allow honest men to be killed or plundered in order that soldiers of fortune may have a career. The priestly classes may bitterly resent the inroad of the adherents of an alien Church, but we cannot give up Christianity to please them. The one simple issue is, whether there are any features in native government which it is possible and right that we should imitate. In all the Reports furnished to the Viceroy we only find two suggestions in this practical direction. The framers of these Reports saw clearly enough that to make such suggestions was the only available good they could do if they were not merely to act as sous-Prefets, and forward concentrations of statistics in honour of their chief. And yet the only two suggestions they can think of are, first, that greater latitude should be given to English officers, and that they should be left more independent than they are in dealing with the natives under their charge; and, secondly, that natives should have a large career opened to them, and should be advanced to higher posts than they are now permitted to occupy. These are questions of fact and of detail on which nothing but a long and varied personal experience of Indian affairs would warrant any one in pronouncing an opinion. Are English servants of the Crown fit to have a larger measure of responsibility entrusted to them than they now enjoy? Are there natives who would really govern as we should wish, and whom we cut off from practical life? An Englishman who had never been in India, and who yet undertook to answer these questions, would be a very foolish person. All we can say is that they are questions which ought to be kept continually before the few persons really qualified to direct the course of Indian government, and if these Reports aid, as it seems probable they will aid, in effecting this, they will be beneficial to a degree far beyond what could be expected from the ill-considered Circular that elicited them.

THE ENGLISH MONEY MARKET.

(*Economist, March 28.*)

The money market has been more active for the last ten days than for a considerable time before, and the rates given have been higher. A couple of years ago we thought little of a ½ per cent., but now such a fraction is keenly watched, because it may be the precursor of much greater changes. Some persons think that it does forebode such changes, but we cannot agree with them for the following reasons:—

First. This is one of the seasons of the year when the money market always tends to be dear for the moment. A great deal of money accumulates in the "public deposits" of the Bank of England to be paid out again when the dividends become due, and this always makes the outer market bare. For many of the best bills, what is called the minimum of the Bank of England is a sort of maximum. The holders of them go round Lombard-street trying where they can "*do them*," as the phrase is, at the lowest shade of charge. When the Lombard-street market is full, they have no difficulty in getting some one to under-bid the Bank; but when Lombard-street is bare, bill-brokers are not so ready; the rate of the outer market rises, and some *extra* persons must resort to the Bank, which will not charge less than its own minimum. As a principle, the accumulation of money in the Bank of England is by our system favourable to the lender of money, and enables him to maintain a higher rate of charge, while the efflux of money from the Bank into Lombard-street is favourable to the borrower of money, and enables him to require a lower rate.

Just before the April quarter, the Government always makes unusual efforts to get in its revenue, and this year it has additional reason to do so, as the cost of the Abyssinian war makes its very desirable (to say the least) to get in as much as possible of the additional income-tax which was imposed to defray it. On this account, we should expect the rise in the value of money at the close of the present quarter to be, as it has been *rather* greater than it was at the end either of last September or last December.

It is said by some persons that there is "more doing," and that trade is reviving. But as far as we can learn, the increase of demand, such as there is, seems to be rather "financial" than mercantile, strictly speaking; and we do not expect, after late lessons, that a financial demand will run to any such extent as to change greatly the value of money. It is possible that trade *may* have increased a little, because there are no searching statistics for small recent changes in such matters. But it is to be remembered, also, that a little rise in the value of money always *makes* a great number of people *say* there is more doing. They fancy the cause, because they feel the effect; and as an increase of trade demand is the greatest and commonest cause of a rise in the rate of interest, it is very common, without further proof, to say there is such a demand whenever money in the least tends to rise.

The rise in the value of cotton has two effects—first, it causes an increase of demand for bullion, as a means of payment to the East. But in the present state of bullion stocks of the Banks of France and England, it is not likely that any probable Oriental efflux will much change the value of money. That cause was of the first importance two or three years ago. The demand was then of great magnitude, and our stocks of bullion were short; now it is of far less intensity, and our accumulations (the French included) are very great. The cause, therefore, which produced such great effects then, will only produce trivial effects now.

But the rise in the value of cotton has a second effect in slightly stimulating the mercantile demand. It has been justly said, that "high prices *make* dear money." What is meant is, that the amount of money borrowed in times when money is dear is much larger than in times when money is cheap; the amount borrowed to hold the raw material is larger, because it is always a certain proportion of the price of such material, and the amount required for the discount of bills is also larger, because those bill are drawn for larger. A rise in the price of all articles has a most sensible effect on the value of money, and a rise in the price of a single article, especially when it promotes transactions, has sometimes some effect.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

(*Saturday Review*

The impeachment of the American President has, by a curious coincidence, caused another postponement of the trial of Mr. Jefferson Davis. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has the extraordinary duty of sitting in judgment on the heads of two Governments which were lately engaged in a desperate war. From the time when the irritation of the conflict began to subside there has been a general feeling that judicial proceedings afforded no satisfactory solution of political difficulties. Technical excuses have consequently been devised for adjourning from time to time the trial of the Confederate President; and he has now for some months been at liberty on bail, nor is there any reason to fear that he will be subjected to any vindictive punishment. Mr. Johnson has given more recent offence to the dominant party; and the mild penalty attached by the Constitution to conviction on impeachment satisfies the consciences of political opponents who would perhaps hesitate to exact severer vengeance. Temperate and thoughtful Republicans, however, disapprove of a measure which they consider unjust in itself, and dangerous as a precedent. The popular clamour for impeachment was provoked by Mr. Johnson's perverse obstinacy in dealing with Mr. Stanton, and it has rapidly subsided. The violence of the managers of the impeachment tends to provoke a reaction, and it has already become evident that party animosities are likely to influence the proceedings of the Senate. The request of the President, through his counsel, for a delay of a month to prepare his defence, may perhaps not have been reasonable, but it was supported by the few Democrats in the Senate, and rejected by a party vote of the majority. One Senator—the same Mr. Chandler who occasionally insists on war with England—suggested, with characteristic wisdom, the possible expediency of impeaching a contumacious Chief Justice. Mr. Chase will probably, to the utmost of his power, conduct the trial with judicial regularity, but his temporary colleagues have already deprived him of a vote; and the rules which have been adopted are principally intended to avoid the delay which the counsel for the President may be expected to interpose. A trial of several weeks would perhaps allow time for a revulsion of public opinion, which would not be without effect on the decision of the Senate. It is also an important consideration that the term of office which is the prize of the struggle is constantly wearing away. Mr. Wade can at the utmost only hope for an eleven months' enjoyment of the Presideny, and in seven months the election of a successor will deprive the outgoing incumbent of a great part of his power. A conviction which would render Mr. Johnson ineligible for re-election might perhaps be considered, by the Democratic party, as a doubtful disadvantage.

Mr. Butler and Mr. Boutwell have probably done service to the President by including in the articles of impeachment a charge founded on the verbal attacks which he has repeatedly made upon Congress. It will not be [illegible] that the speeches in question were delivered; but it is notorious that the principal managers of the impeachment have used against the President language not less scurrilous and abusive. The license of American controversy has always been unlimited, and there is nothing new in the political partisanship of a President. General Jackson's popularity is inseparably associated with the profane expletives which accompanied his threats of summary violence against Mr. Calhoun and his other opponents; and the real charge against Mr. Johnson is not that he spoke extravagantly and vulgarly, but that he denounced the party which happened to have the majority in Congress. It is true that he sometimes professed to regard an incomplete Congress as an illegitimate body, but his speeches to the mob must be corrected and interpreted by his official conduct. Notwithstanding his professions, he has sent Messages to Congress, he has vetoed many of their measures, and when he has refused to obey an Act, he has attempted to test by the proper method its conformity with the Constitution. When one of the managers of the impeachment lately asserted that the Supreme Court was the creature of Congress, he committed the same kind of crime, if blustering paradoxes are criminal, which in the name of the House of Representatives he now attributes to the President. It would seem, from another article, that the managers are not unconscious of the distinction between declamations in the street and official measures. It might have been a misdemeanour if the President had directed General Emory to disobey an Act of Congress; but the alleged order was supposed to have been given when no third person was present, and General Emory assured the Committee of the House that the President had merely remarked, in conversation, that he considered a certain Act of Congress unconstitutional. The technical articles of impeachment will not derive additional weight from juxta-position with charges which are frivolous, and with a charge which is entirely unfounded.

If the Senate determines on proceeding in a judicial rather than in a political spirit, the validity of the President's defence will probably be decided by the ruling of the Chief Justice. The plea that the Tenure of Office Act was inapplicable to a Minister originally appointed by Mr. Lincoln is strictly technical, for Congress intended to legislate for the particular case of Mr. Stanton, who had undoubtedly been Secretary for War before Mr. Johnson succeeded to the Presidency. In admitting the objection, the Senate would condemn its own carelessness in legislation; but the Chief Justice will consider the point with perfect impartiality, and it is said that some eminent lawyers in America hold that it ought to prevail. A graver issue will be raised by the argument that the Tenure of Office Act is void, as being incompatible with the Constitution. It appears that the Senate will hold itself competent to decide, for the purposes of impeachment, a question which, in ordinary cases affecting person and property, rests exclusively with the Supreme Court. In this instance, also, the Senate sits in judgment on itself, for the moral offence of passing an unconstitutional Act is not less grave than the crime of violating a valid statute. The point is not determined by the letter of the Constitution; and perhaps the Senate may refuse to take notice of the uniform opinion of commentators and statesmen. It is certain that the framers of the Constitution intended to distribute the powers of government between the Executive and the Legislature, leaving no room for Ministers partially independent of the President. If it is held that the Act is constitutional, there will remain the further question whether the President committed an impeachable crime in endeavouring, by the only means in his power, to obtain a decision of the Supreme Court on a doubtful point of the highest importance. If Mr. Stanton had not been dismissed, his place would not, on a return to a *quo warranto*, have appeared to be vacant, and consequently it would have been impossible to raise the issue whether he held his place during the pleasure of the President. It may or it may not be expedient that a country should be governed by two classes of laws, of which one is transcendental or paramount; but the founders of the American Republic thought fit to exclude from their scheme a sovereign Legislature. The Constitution ought, for some purposes, to be considered a treaty among the States of the Union; and it can scarcely be denied that the President is, for certain purposes, the guardian of the fundamental contract. If he is never to disobey an Act of Congress, he can never appeal to the Supreme Court to exercise its most important function; and it is easy to imagine cases in which he might be compelled to choose between the risk of impeachment and the commission of treason.

Whatever may be the result of the trial, no violence or convulsion is to be apprehended. In the event of a conviction being obtained, Mr. Johnson will retire into privacy, Mr. Wade will succeed to his office, and Congress will for the rest of the year be no longer troubled with vetoes and messages of remonstrance. The mischief of the proceeding is to be found in the principle which it embodies, and in the precedent which it will establish. The most zealous advocates of impeachment eagerly insist on the political character of the prosecution, and contend that the business of the Senate is rather to crush an adversary than to try a person accused of a crime. Popular feeling is probably still on the side of Congress, but the time may come when a President in open hostility with the Legislature will be supported by the majority of the people. Ominous references have been already made to the opinions of the army and of the disbanded soldiery, and a military President might be tempted to resist by force the usurpations of Congress. If the Northern population had been fairly represented in Congress, none of the recent Acts could have been passed over the veto of the President; and the readmission of the Southern States to the Union would probably restore the Democratic party to power. The Republican leaders in the Union are too deeply committed to the impeachment to retrace their steps, but the country feels little confidence in the wisdom of the managers, and an acquittal would probably be welcomed as a relief from confusion and danger; yet it is scarcely possible that the Senate should pronounce a verdict which would be a condemnation of the policy of the dominant party.

DANCHELL'S PATENT POCKET FILTERS.

This is a most useful invention, which will be found a great boon by every person who travels.

It is a small Filter to which an India Rubber Tube with an Ivory Mouth-piece is attached. The whole fits into a round Japanned box 4 inches by 2¼ inches. Price Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 5.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.*)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

OTTO MULLER, Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

		per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	do.
,, 4 do.	1s. 11 7/8d.	do.
,, 3 do.	1s. 11 13/16d.	do.
,, 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 1 do.	1s. 11 11/16d.	do.
,, demand	1s. 11 5/8d.	do.
On Scotland do. On Ireland do.	1s. 11 9/16d.	do.
On Paris do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s. 11½d	do

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 25th April 1868.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

London Bankers—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 2 per Rupee.

4 do.	1/11⅞	,,
3 do.	1/11 13/16	,,
2 do.	1/11¾	,,
1 do.	1/11 11/16	,,
On demand	1/11 5/8	,,
On Scotland	1/11 5/8	,,

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 27th April 1868 EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

		per Rupee.
6 months' sight	at 2s.	
4 do.	at 1s. 11 7/8d.	,,
3 do.	at 1s. 11 13/16d.	,,
2 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
1 do.	at 1s. 11 11/16d.	,,
On demand	at 1s. 11⅝d.	,,
On Scotland and Ireland	at 1s. 11 9/16d.	,,
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	at 1s. 11 1/2d.	,,

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	3 per cent.	per annum.
6 ditto	4	do.
12 ditto	6	do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 29th April, 1868

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe [illegible] 2s. per Rupee

,, 4 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	,,
,, 3 do.	1s. 11 13/16d	,,
,, 2 do.	1s. 11 3/4d.	,,
,, 1 do.	1s. 11 11/16d.	,,
On demand	1s. 11 ⅝d.	,,
On Scotland do. On Ireland do. Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.	1s. 11 9/16d.	,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	6 per cent.	
6 do.	5	,,
3 do.	4	,,

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 27th April 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.—

		per Rupee.
6 months' sight (on City Bank)	at 2s. 0d.	
4 do.	at 1s. 11 13/16d.	,,
3 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
2 do.	at 1s. 11 11/16d.	,,
1 do.	at 1s. 11⅝d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11½d.	,,

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at	3 months' notice,	3 per cent.	
Do.	6 do.	5	,,
Do.	12 do.	6	,,

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 28th April, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... £928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... £464,100.
RESERVE FUND .... £ 32,290.
Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes Solicitors.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.................No. 80, King William Street.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.
RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to	3	months' notice of withdrawal	3	per cent.
,,	6	,,	5	,,
,,	12	,,	6	,,

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager
National Bank of India, Bombay, 21st April 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, a large and very light DOG CART, and a good trotting HORSE, with HARNESS complete. The Cart and Harness is nearly new, and the HORSE in good condition. Apply, by letter, to "A. B.," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

TO BE SOLD, FIVE HORSES, belonging to DR. DALLAS, parted with in consequence of his approaching departure to England—

2 Bay Arab Carriage Horses. Price Rs. 1,300.
2 Gray Arab Carriage Horses—aged.
1 Gray Arab Riding Horse—aged.

Application to be made at the Office of Messrs. DALLAS & Co.

FOR SALE, AT MATHERAN, a House called "MARY LODGE." It is well-built, has a Verandah 45 feet by 9; a Sitting-room, two Bed-rooms, two Bath-rooms, and the Roof is covered with Corrugated Iron. The House is fully furnished—the list of furniture, with other particulars, can be obtained on application to CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 17th April 1868.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"

Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.

Apply to the undersigned.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of:—

Gent's Calf Walking Boots, xetrr stout.
Do. Enamel do. do.
Do. do. Jack Boots.
Do. Calf Wellington's, spur boxes.
Do. Patent Dress do. do.

29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

VALUABLE BOOKS FOR SALE.
(RECEIVED PER SHIP *via* THE CAPE.)
[MANY AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.]

Montgomery's (H.) Ida Clifford, or the Voice of God in a Dream—a Tale, 500 pp., cloth......... Rs.	2	8
Dircks (Henry, C. E.) Life, Times, and Scientific Labours of the second Marquis of Worcester; with a reprint of the Century of Inventions 1633, with Commentary, portraits, and woodcuts, cloth (pub. at 24s.) 1865	8	0
Alonso's Spanish Grammar, 12mo	1	4
Arabic Grammar, Practical Grammar of the Arabic Language, by Faris el-Shidiak, 12mo. new edition by Williams, Professor of Arabic at Cambridge, cloth (pub. 5s.) 1866	2	0
Summers's Chinese Grammar, with Dialogues, Exercises, and a Vocabulary, 12mo. cloth (pub. 5s.) 1864	2	0
Bleek (A. H.) Grammar of the Persian Language, with Dialogues, Reading Lessons, and Vocabulary (pub. at 7s. 6d.) 1854	2	8
Sakoontala; or the Lost Ring, by Kilidasa, translated by Williams, borders printed in gold and colours in the highest style of art, enriched with original designs, cloth extra, a most beautiful volume, out of print (pub. £2 2s.) 1855	12	8
Sama Veda Translation of the Sanhita of the Sama Veda, by the Rev. J. Stevenson, 1841	5	0
Chronicles of Rabbi Joseph Ben Joshua Ben Meir, the Sphardi, translated from the Hebrew, by Bialloblotzy, 2 vols. (pub. £1) 1837	5	0
El-Mas'udis Historical Encyclopædia, translated from the Arabic by Sprenger, Vol. 1. 1841	3	8
The Tuhfat-ul-Mujahidin; a History of the First Settlement of the Mahomedans in Malabar, translated from the Arabic by Rowlandson. 1833	3	8
The Geographical works of Sadik Isfahani, with an Essay on Various MS. Works, Arabic and Persian, translated from Original Persian MSS. in the Collection of Sir W. Ouseley the editor, 1832	2	8
History of the Reign of Tipu Sultan, by Mir Hussein Ali Khan Kirmani, translated by Miles, 1844.	3	8
Ali Hazin, Life of, by himself, edited from two Persian Manuscripts and noted with their various Readings, by Belfour, 1831	2	0
History of Hyder Naik, or Nawab Hyder Ali, by Meer Hussein Ali Khan Kirmani, translated from the Persian by Miles, 1842—The Life of Hafiz ul Mulk, Hafiz Rehmut Khan by his Son, translated from the Persian by Elliot (pub. 14s.)	3	8
Kitab-i-Yamini: Historical Memoirs of early Conquerors of Hindustan, trans. from the Persian by Reynolds, 1858	2	8
The Siyar-ul-Mutakherin: A History of the Mahomedan Power in India in the last Century, by Mir Gholam Hussein-Khan, revised and collated with the Persian Original, by Briggs, Vol. 1, 1832	3	8
Mirkhond, History of the Early Kings of Persia, translated from the Persian, with Notes, &c. by Shea, 1832	4	8
San Kokf Tsou Ran to Sets; ou Aperçu general des Trois Royaumes, traduit de l'Original Japonais-Chinois, par Klaproth (with 5 maps), 2 vols, (pub. 12s) 8vo. and 4to. 1832	3	8
The Gulistan, or Rose-Garden of Sadi of Shiraz; the [illegible] by Johnson, roy. 8vo. cloth (pub. 15s) 1863 (The best work for learning Persian)	6	0
Arabic-English and English-Arabic Dictionary, by Joseph Catafago, of Aleppo, Syria; all the Arabic words with the pronunciations in Roman letters, 2 vols. in 1, 1858	22	8
Churchill (Col.) Mount Lebanon: a Ten Years' Residence, 1842-52, with an account of the Druze Religion, 3 vols. map—The Druses and Maronites, being a Supplement to the "Mount Lebanon," map and plates, (pub. 35s) cloth 1855. 1862	10	0
Latham, The Native Races of the Russian Empire, large coloured map, and other illustrations, cloth, (pub. at 18s. 6d)	2	8
Earl, The Native Races of the Indian Archipelago, or Papuans, 5 coloured illustrations, and 2 maps. 1853	2	8
Hampson's Origines Patriciae, a deduction of European Titles of Nobility from their sources, with Appendix of an Icelandic poem and Glossarial Index, cloth (pub. at 20s) 1846	3	8
Lord Lyttleton's and Mr. Gladstone's Translations, new edition, half morocco, (pub. at 9s) 1863	2	8
Thorpe (B.) Northern Mythology; the Popular Traditions and Superstitions of Scandinavia, North Germany, and the Netherlands, 3 vols. (pub. at £1 4s in cloth) hf. morocco, 1852	10	0
Redhouse's English-Turkish Lexicon, showing in Turkish, the various significations of the English terms, royal 8vo. printed with small but clear types, hf. bound (pub. 20s) 1861	7	8
History of the War in Bosnia, during the years 1737, 38, and 39, translated from the Turkish, by C. Fraser, 1830	4	8
Owen (R.) Odontography; a Treatise on the comparative Anatomy of the Teeth; their physical relations, development, and microscopic structure in the Vertebrate Animals, one vol. text, and Atlas containing 168 plates, hf. morocco, (pub. at £6 6s.) 1840-45 (One of the great modern productions which mark the present wonderful advance of scientific knowledge. Dr. Owen stands on a pedestal of eminence which is rarely attained.)	30	0
Rig Veda Sanhita, Sanskrite et Latine, ed. Rosen (pub. 21s.) 1837	7	8
Evliya Efendi, Narrative of Travels in Europe, Asia, and Africa, in the Seventeenth Century, translated from the Turkish by J. Von Hammer. 2 vols. in one (pub. 24s) 1834-50	6	8
Annals of the Turkish Empire, from A.D. 1591 to 1659, translated from the Turkish, by Fraser. Vol. I. 1832	3	8
The Tezkereh al Vakiat; or Private Memoirs of the Moghul Emperor Humayun. Written in Persian by Jouher. Translated by Stewart	5	8
The Didascalia; or, Apostolical Constitutions of the Abyssinian Church, translated from the Ethiopic by Platt, 1834	3	0
Madden (F. W.) History of Jewish Coinage and of Money in the Old and New Testament, with 254 Engravings of all the Jewish Coins mentioned in the Bible, hf. morocco, gilt top, uncut, (pub. at 25s.) 1865 (The English book of reference for all chief points belonging to the question of money as raised by the contents of the Old and New Testament.)	10	0
Makrizi, Histoire des Sultans Mamlouks de l'Egypte. Ecrite en Arabe par Taki-eddin-ahmed-Makrizi. Traquite en Francais, par Quartremere, 2 vols. (pub. £2 2s.) 1837	13	8
Annales des Empereurs du Japon, traduites par M. Isaac Titsingh, Ouvrage revu, complete et corrigée, sur l'Original Japonais-Chinois, accompagne de Notes, et precede d'un Apercu de l'Histoire Mythologique des Japonais, par Klaproth, (pub. £1) 1835	5	0
Harivansa; ou, Histoire de la Famille de Hari; Ouvrage formant un Appendice du Mahabharata; et traduit sur l'Original Sanskrit, par Langlois, 2 vol. (pub. £2 16s.) 1835-36	15	0
A Description of the Burmese Empire; compiled chiefly from Native Documents, by the Rev. Father Sangermano, and translated from his MS. by Tandy, 1834	3	8
Chronique d'Abou-Djafar Mohammed Tabari, traduit du Persan, par Dubeux, Vol 1. (pub. 30s.) 1836	6	0
Day (Francis, Surgeon, Madras Army) Fishes of Malabar, with 20 plates, half morocco (pub. £2 2s.) 1865	18	0
Mythology: Kennedy's (Lieut.-Col. Vans) Researches into the Nature and Affinity of Ancient and Hindoo Mythology, cloth, (pub. at £2 12s. 6d.) 1831	15	0
Wight (Robert, Surgeon on the Madras Establishment) Icones Plantarum Indiæ Orientalis; or Figures of Indian Plants, 6 vols. 2101 plates, including all those given in the author's "Illustrations" and "Neilgherry Plants," but plain instead of coloured, cloth, (pub. at £27 10s.) Madras, 1838-53 ("A most important work, with 2101 invaluable representations of Indian Plants."—*Cleghorn.*) ("These Volumes form the most important contributions, not only to Botany, but to Natural Science, which have ever been published in India, and they have been of the greatest service to us throughout our labours. It is admitted that Dr. Wight has accomplished a great work, which is as essential to the student of the Indian Flora, as Sowerby's English Botany is in Britain."—*Hooker and Thomson.*)	125	0
Burton's Excerpta Hieroglyphica; being exact copies of inscriptions in hieroglyphics on the most remarkable monuments of ancient Egypt and Nubia, 49 plates, privately printed, boards, very rare. Cairo, 1823-7	7	8
Portraits of John Lord Lumley, 1513, John Lord Lumley, Jane Lady Lumley, and Ralph Lumley, of Lumley Castle, Durham, Lord Alvanley, Master of the Rolls, five remarkably well coloured portraits. Printed for private circulation, ca. 1840	5	12
Prichard's Six Ethnographical Maps. Supplement to the Natural History of Man, and to the Researches into the Physical History of Mankind, coloured, with 1 sheet of letter-press, 2nd edition, (pub. £1 4s.) London, 1860	6	0
Ottley's Florentine School: a Series of Plates, engraved after the Paintings and Sculptures of the most Eminent Masters of the Early Florentine School; intended to illustrate the History of the Restoration of the Arts of Design in Italy, 54 superb plates, (pub. £6 6s.) boards, 1826	35	0

Bombay, 17th April 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows.
—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE—

Cunliffe's Champagne Qts.	at Rs.	42	per doz
Do. Do. Pts.	,,	20	,,
Do. Moselle Qts.	,,	42	,,
Do. Brandy	,,	41	,,
Do. Sherry	,,	25	,,
Do. Claret	,,	23	,,
Ronaldson's Sherry	,,	28	,,
Do. Do.	,,	22	,,
Freittas, Abrew & Co.'s Madeira	,,	30	,,
Rutherford Drury & Co.'s do. n Pipes.			

REMINGTON & Co.

FOR SALE, APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.

FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.

CLARET.	Medoc quarts	at Rs.	12	per dozen.
	,, pints	at ,,	7½	,,
	St. Laurent quarts	at ,,	18	,,
	Chateau Beitasse ,,	at ,,	25	,,
BRANDY.	Cognac tres vieux	at ,,	25	,,
	,, ,, Champagne	at ,,	35	,,

FROM C. S. KUPFERBERG MAYENCE.

SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCK.	Schwarzberg quarts	at Rs.	30	p. doz
	,, pints	at ,,	16	,,
	Imperial quarts	at ,,	32	,,
	,, pints	at ,,	17	,,
	DiePerle des Rheins quarts	at ,,	35	,,
	Moselle ,,	at ,,	24	,,
	,, pints	at ,,	13	,,
	Johannisberg quarts	at ,,	33	,,

GADDUM & Co.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS. Marine Street.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron, 22, and 24 gauge.
,, Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Horizontal Engine.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Portable Engine.
Boiler Tubes, 3¼ and 3½ outside diameter.

Shortly expected a shipment of 20 gauge Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

Bombay, 26th March 1868.

INSURANCES.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to hose for annual Policies.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand excee £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Firepremiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residens in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Pro ts, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September, 1864.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—FIRE AND LIFE—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions)

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.
Deputy Chairmen—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.
[illegible]
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.

William Hickman, Esq.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Peter Maxwell, Esq.
[illegible]
John T. Pagan, Esq.
John Sharp, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
C. J. Thomas, Esq.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank. The National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M. D. Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M. D., London; F. S. Stedman, M. D., Bombay

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Pariament 6, William IV, Cap. 64.—INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,237,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-FIVE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.

H. Cleveland, Esq.
A. Hay, Esq.

J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Dunbar, Esq.
H. G. Dunlop, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Medical Referee. Dr. F. S. Stedman.
Solicitors. Messrs. Kelly & Co.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 assuring...	£7,590,968
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,458,379
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were	£823,798

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate	Rs.	480	0	0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit.	,,	240	0	0
Net Annual Premium..		240	0	0
Or at the reduced English rate	Rs.	246	0	0
Less 50 per cent. as above...	,,	123	0	0
Net Annual Premium Rs.		123	0	0

No Society Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies, Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED. AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be Assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, *i. e.* without Profits, at Reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when he Medical Fee shall be paid by the assured.

7th.—All claims paid within thre months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, eunder discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, Indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. LD.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1720

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.

J. Alexander Hankey, Esq.—Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.—Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to ssue Policies.

EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.	Without profits.	Age next birthday.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the Lndon Assurance as above, payable either here, or in London.

For further information and prospectuses apply to.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 7th December 1864.

PORTABLE BRONZE TENT LAMP.—The most useful Lamp of the kind ever manufactured. The Solar Lamp is made to be equally useful as a Table or Hanging Lamp, and packs complete in a Japanned Metal case, measuring only 11 by 7 by 6¼ inches, containing:—

The Solar Lamp.
Pedestal to form Table Lamp.
Ring and Chairs to form hanging Lamp.
Ground Glass Globe.
2 Glass Chimnies.
Oil Can, with screw Top.
Punkah Protector.
Lamp Scissors.
Hook for Tent Pole, to hang Lamp upon.
Leather to clean the Glasses.
Half a Gross of Wicks.
Stick for Trimming Lamp.

The Box is divided into separate compartments to hold the various parts, and has two handles, a clasp for padlock, and a leather strap.

Price complete as above with Bronze Lamp, Rs. 35.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—Just received a large and varied stock of Musical Boxes of superior finish and best manufacture, Rosewood, handsomely inlaid. Prices, from Rs 75 to Rs. 250.

The following is a list of the Tunes played by some of the Boxes:—

1	A moi les plaisirs	Op.	Faust	Gounod.
2	Christ est resenseit	,,	do.	,,
3	Faites hir mes aveux	,,	do.	,,
4	Oui c'est toi je t'aime	,,	do.	,,
5	Gloire de nos aieux	,,	do.	,,
6	Valse	,,	do.	,,
7	Rataplan Choeur	,,	Force du Destin	Verdi
8	La morale in tutto	,,	Don Pasquale	Donizetti.
9	Al Suon del tamburo	,,	Force du Destin	Verdi.
10	E se sia elve	,,	Don Pasquale	Donizetti.
11	Il palpito Deir	,,	Simon Boccanegra	Verdi.
12	Ballabile Corsari	,,	do.	,,

A very full and sweet-toned Box.

1 Le Barbier de Seville "Zitti."
2 Chanson des Roses.
3 Crispins e la Comare "Ah si Marito Mia."
4 El Marinero.
5 L'Enlevement an Serail.
[illegible]
7 Semiramide, "Si Vendicato."
8 Tota Aragonesa de la Pandereta.

A full-toned Box with Bell accompaniment; the Bells are in view.

1 Red, White and Blue.
2 In the Strand.
3 Home, Sweet Home.
4 Rule Britannia.
5 The Queen's Own.
6 Kitty Patterson.
7 The Lily of Killarney.
8 The Weary.
9 The Wild Briar.
10 Trab Trab.

A sweet-toned Box with Bell accompaniment.

1 Il Trovatore Canzone "Stride la Vampa," Verdi.
2 Fra Diavola Overture, Auber.
3 Norma Arin Finale Qual cor Piadisti, Bellini.
4 It Barbiere di Siviglia Ditto All'idea, Rossini.
5 La Sonnambula Aria Finale Ah non Guinge Bellini.

A particularly sweet Mandoline-toned Box.

1 Red, White and Blue.
2 In the Strand.
3 Home, Sweet Home.
4 Rule Britannia.
5 The Queen's Own.
6 Kitty Patterson.
7 Lily of Killarney.
8 The Weary.
9 The Wild Briar.]
10 Trab Trab.

A very full-toned Box with Bells.

1 La Somnambule "Tu Non Sai."
2 Polka brillante.
3 Il Baccio Walzer.
4 L'Elisire d'Amore, Barcarolle.
5 Heureux Pays Cyrolienne.
6 Troubadour, Quadrille.
7 Les Noces de Figaro.
8 La Gazza Ladra "O Ciel"

A powerful-toned Box with Bells.

1 I cannot mind my Wheel Mother.
2 The Captain and his Whiskers.
3 The "Good bye at the door."
4 Thou art so near and yet so far.
5 My Boy Tammy.
6 Stonewall Jackson.
7 See the conquering Hero comes.
8 When Jonny comes marching Home.

With Drum and Bell accompaniments.

All the Boxes have Patent Winders.

Illustrated Catalogue forwarded free on application.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF WINDOW GLASSES.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Grant Road Godown of Messrs Volkart Brothers.

On account of the concerned—about 1,200 cases Window Glass.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF A PUCKA BUILT WAREHOUSE, in Middle Colaba, near the Telegraph Office, by order of the Trustee of an Estate under Liquidation.

Messrs. BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of leasehold Land or Fazendary Ground, of which Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday is the Fazendar (the lease is renewable for 99 years), together with a large pucka-built warehouse or godown, situate in Middle Colaba, near the Telegraph Office, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the public road, on or towards the west by the godown of Kessowjee Jadowjee, on or towards the north by a passage, and on or towards the south by the property of Merwanjee Framjee Panday.

Conditions of sale and other particulars may be ascertained on application to the Auctioneers, and will be made known at the time of sale. W. SIM.

ESTATE OF COWASJEE JEHANGEER JUSSAWALLA.

Messrs. BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 7th proximo, at 3 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms in Meadow Street, the remaining assets of the above Estate, a complete list of which will be shown either by the Auctioneer or by SAMUEL READ, Esq., at his Office, No. 1, Oak Lane.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 8, Meadow Street, Bombay, 30th April 1868.

MESSRS. HEERALALL & Co.—AUCTION SALE OF VALUBBLE LANDED PROPERTY—THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th day of April, 1868, at 4 P. M., on the premises, Messrs HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, by order of Mortgagee, and on account and risk of Moroba Kanooba Kessowjee, all that piece and parcel of Land or Ground, together with messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, or being at Parell, in the sub-district of Mahim, containing about 3,533 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, which said property is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 109, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 39, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Goren of Pascolen, and the undermentioned property of Moroba Kanooba Kessowjee, on the West by the Temple and charity grounds of Moroba Kanooba Kessowjee, on the North by the grounds of Damoder Kessowjee, Dwara Kinee, and Vithul Kinee, and on the South by the Parell Tank.

2. Another piece and parcel of Land or Ground adjacent to the abovementioned property, containing about 6,473-7-9 square yards or thereabouts, which said property is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 109, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Moraba Luxmonjee, on the West by the abovementioned property of Moraba Kanooba Kessowjee, on the North by the ground of Damodur Kessowjee, and on the South by the ground of Moroba Luxmonjee.

Further particulars, if required, can be had at the Office of MR. KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, Solicitor.

Bombay, 30th April 1868.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

ON COMMISSION SALE

A portable steam-engine 10 horse-power.
Six Stone Crushing Machines, adapted for preparing road metal.
To be seen opposite to Lyewalla's Cottages.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 30th April 1868.

G. B. GLADDING.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 30th instant, G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms in Marine Street, at 2 o'clock P. M.:—

75 Dozen Chimnies.
50 Cwt. Iron Hammers.
10 Cases Safety Matches.
20 do. Emmott's Confectionery.
2 do. Biscuits.
10 do. Soap.

An Invoice of Bohimian Glassware.

On account of Cassum Abdool Rahim:—

C A R } Ex "Hartfell":—
J S E } 2 Cases Table Knives.
10 do. Tin Dinner Soup Plates.
10 Casks Japanned Iron Carolina Hoes.
Ex "Sleeve Donald":—
2 do. Pointed Wood Screws.
2 Cases Table Knives.
Ex "Leonidas":—
10 do. Victoria Matches.
20 do. Pollock's Matches.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Riding and Driving Horses, Phaeton with Monsoon Cover, Hansom's Cab Buggy, Horse, and Harness, &c.

Bombay, 30th April 1868. G. B. GLADDING.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 2nd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Jacconets, T. Cloths, a few pairs of Carriage Lamps, superior Varnish in one gallon Tin, an invoice of very handsome Flower Vases, Jars, Toilet Bottles, Ice Dishes, Claret Mugs, and Rummers, Liquor Bottles, &c. &c.

Also, a large quantity of valuable books, some book-shelves, a few articles of furniture, &c.

10 Bales No. 30 Water Twist, each Bale 300 lbs. On account and risk of Omed Jawur.

AT 1 P. M.

One English built-light Malvern Dog Cart, by McNaught and Smith, with a flea-bitten Arab Horse and English Harness complete.

A very handsome light Park Phaeton, built by Robert Ness of Aberdeen, used only since January last, originally cost Rs. 1,000.

And any Carriages and Horses offering.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Panjrapole in the godown of Messrs. Watson Bogle and Co.:—

About 900 Wooden Horses.

MOST VALUABLE JAPANESE BIJOUTEREE, OF MOST EXQUISITE WORKMANSHIP, FOR COMMISSION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have received instructions to offer for private sale an assortment of the most choice and rare selection of very valuable Japanese Ornaments, consisting chiefly of large Bronzes, China Canton Vases, Japanese Gong, Chinese Jade Bowls, Japanese Writing Cabinet Tables, Chinese Tea Caddy, Tortoise Shell and Lacquered Boxes, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF RIGHT, TITLE, AND INTEREST FOR LIFE OF ONE-FOURTH SHARE IN A VILLAGE AT WUDWUN, AND IN A GARDEN AT WURNIE, IN SALSETTE ZILLAH, BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE. (*In Re* Cursetjee Sorabjee, an Insolvent.

On MONDAY next, the 11th proximo, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the right, title, and interest for life of one-fourth Share of the above Insolvent in a village at Wudwun, and in a garden at Wurnie, in Salsette Zilla.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A pair of first-rate dark bay Carriage Horses. Price Rs. 1,500.

One very handsome Mail Phaeton, built to order by Silk & Sons, London. Price Rs. 2,500. (Open to offers.)

About 25 Dozen of very superior Eau de Cologne at Rs. 10 per dozen.

One brilliant toned semigrand Pianoforte, in good order. One handsome Grey Arab Saddle Horse.

A Brougham with Horse and Harness complete.

A Slate Miniature Billiard Table, in good order, Stevens of London.

Bombay, 30th April 1868. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES.

TTHIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on their respective premises, by order of Nathabhoy Jadowjee, mortgagee, on account of Samjee Bhimsee and Shaw Purbut Poonsey.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of Land with dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in the Doongery Cooly Street, bounded on the west by the public passage, on the north by the house of Ramjee Jetha, and on the south by the house of Rawajur Coovergur, and containing by admeasurement 282 square yards or thereabouts, Land Revenue No. 813, and assessed under No. 181.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of Government ground with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in old Bengalpoora Street, assessed under No. 33, and Land Revenue No. 440, 447, 465 and 466, containing by admeasurement 321 square yards, or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the public passage, on the west by the old Bengalpoora Street, on the north by the house of Koknee Ameena Saheb, and on the south by the house of Meya Mahomed Hoosain and a passage.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT LOWER COLABA.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 1st May, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, on account of Khoja Cassum Hajee, all that piece of land with dwelling-house standing therein, situate on the Eduljee Nowrojee Road at Lower Colaba, assessed under No. 23, containing by admeasurement 30 feet in breadth and 25 feet in length, bounded on the east by the Eduljee Nowrojee Road, on the west by the Hamallwady Road, on the south by the public passage, and on the north by the house of Sha Naronjee.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd May at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public, Auction on the premises, by order of Nathabhoy Jadowjee, Mortgagee, on account of Ramjee Jaitha, all that piece of land with dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Chukla or 2nd Coombarwada Street, containing by admeasurement 191 square yards, or thereabouts, Land Revenue No. 636, and assessed under No. 17, bounded on the east by the house of Pestonjee Jamsetjee, on the west by the house of Khoobchund Cupoorchundon, the north by the 1st Coombarwada Street, and on the south by the 2nd Coombarwada Street.

THE ESTATE OF MESSRS. DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the above Estate, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms in Marine Street on SATURDAY the 2nd May, at 3 P. M., the following:—

LOT. 1.

All the right, title, and interest of the above Estate in a number of claims upon certain individuals, aggregating Rs. 2,13,677, a detailed list of which can be seen a any time at the Office of P. E. Bendir, Esq., Elphinstone Circle, or at the office of the undersigned.

LOT 2.

A piece of Land situated at Goragaum in the Salsette Talooka, known by the name of Doreekchi, measuring 1 Mooda and 15 Furas, together with ground producing grass, bounded on the east by the farm belonging to Juggonath Argovin, on the west by the farm belonging to Also Kurwal, on the south by the farm named Ghagwa, and on the north by the farm named Soorache Halwa.

LOT 3.

A piece of land situate at Goragaum, named Lootachee Gantee, producing 5 Moodas and 15 Furras, also a piece of land named Ghagwa, producing 2 Moodas and 4 Furras, bounded on the east by Government land named Gowchudram, on the west by land Datakhotari Setoter belonging to Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, on the south by a passage for cattle to pass, on the north by land belonging to Dhagji Anuntji, also Tewran field producing 1 Mooda and 11 Furras paddy with grass ground, bounded on the east by farm named Gowchuidram, west by the farm named Goolatur belonging to Razabali Moolan, on the south by the farm named Kurug, and on the north by passage for cattle.

AUCTION SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 5th May, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—

4 Bales Grey Madapollams.
3 ,, ,, Shirtings.
2 ,, ,, Jacconets.
3 ,, ,, T. Cloths.
10 Cases Grey and White Dhotees.
3 ,, Cotton Handkerchiefs.
9 Tierce Beef, and 5 Barrels Port.

AT 2 P. M.

If not previously disposed of,

A very fashionable light cab Phaeton with hind rumble. The coach-box is moveable so as to make it self-driving at pleasure. The horses go in single harness, together with a pair of beautiful white Arabs and harness complete. A very stylish Turnout.

The horses and Phaeton will be sold separately, if desired.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, &c.

At the Metal Mart Boree Bunder, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th May, at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Auction the following high-classed Horizontal Steam Engines and Cornish Boilers, constructed under special inspection.

			ft.		ft.
Engine 11 inch Cylinder 30 inch stroke		Boiler	15 0	by	4 0 in.
13 ,, ,, 36 ,,		,,	20 0	by	4 6 in.
13 ,, ,, 36 ,,		,,	20 0	by	4 6 in.
15 ,, ,, 42 ,,		,,	23 0	by	4 9 in.

A Screwing Machine
A Slotting Machine.
A Drilling Machine.

A quantity of Best Cast Steel, round square Octagon, Hexagon, and Flat.

Also, a quantity of Surplus Stock consisting of Gas and Water Cocks, House Furnishings, Tools, &c.

N.B.—The whole is now on view, and private offers will be received up till the day of sale.

At the same time and place on account of the concerned—About 80 Tons English Bar Iron, Ex "Maritana."

AUCTION SALE OF IRON BARGES.

On THURSDAY, the 14th proximo at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

11 Iron Barges, well adapted for the landing and shipping of Cargo in the harbour. Their dimensions are 64 feet 6 in. in length, 16 feet 2 inch in beams and 4 feet 2 inch in depth. They are lined with three inch Jungle Teak, have Hatchways 40 feet by 12 feet, and are fitted with a Mast, two Sails, Winch, Cable, and Anchor each. They are comparatively new, and can be inspected at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

30th April 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

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